

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

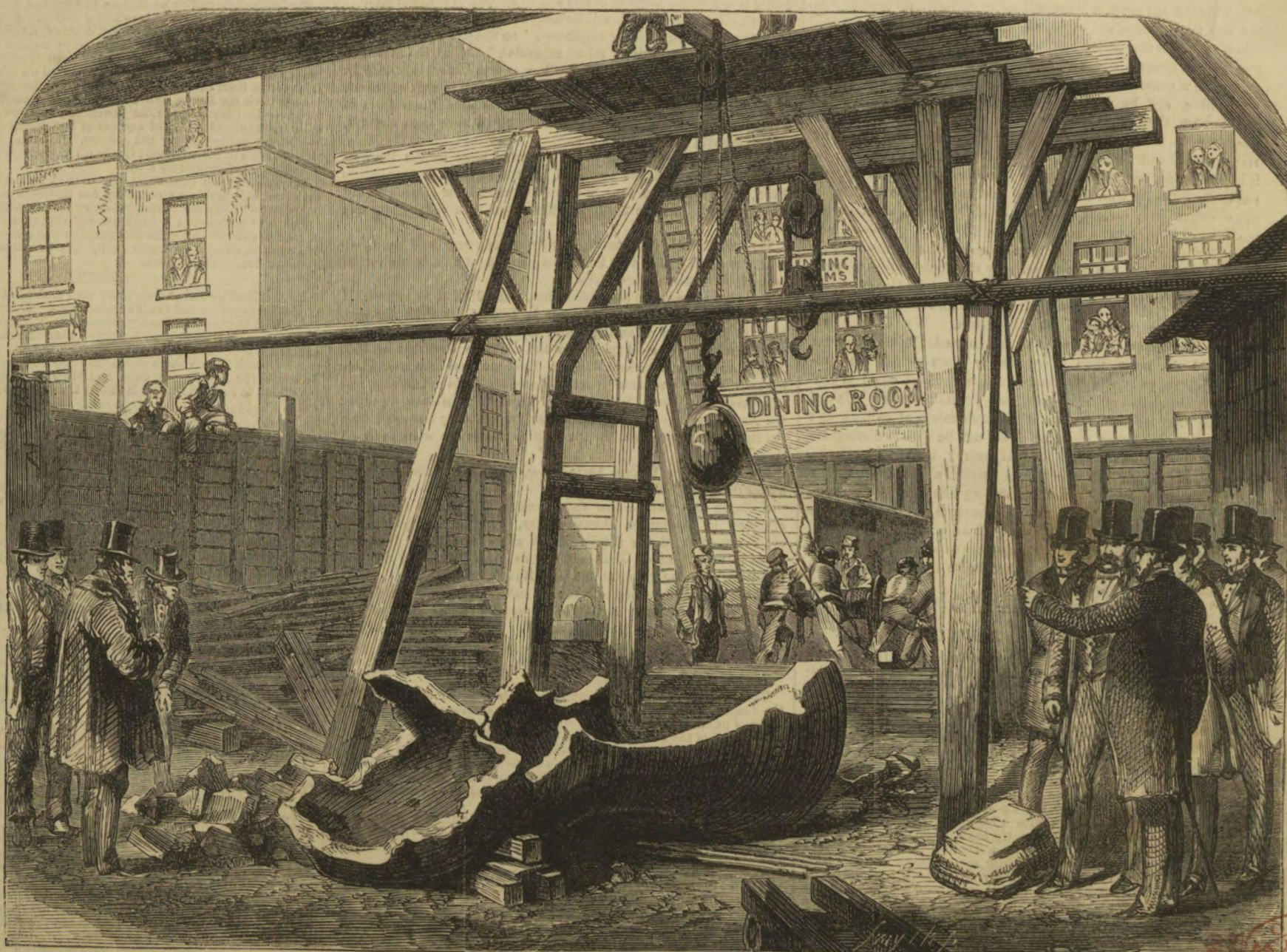
## THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

its composition, and to certain extent in its policy, the Government of Lord Derby is fairly set before the public. A Parliamentary vacation of a fortnight will afford time enough to the country to dissect the personnel of the nascent Ministry, and to speculate on the probabilities of its policy. As regards the noblemen and gentlemen who fill the thirty or forty offices, in and out of the Cabinet, which go to make up that which we comprehend in the phrase, the Government, a good deal might be said; and, as respects many of them, the facts of their accession to certain departments is rather tempting to criticism. But there are two reasons which ought to generate forbearance, and to avert hostile comment. In the first place, it must be remembered that none of Lord Derby's followers are strictly and personally responsible for their awaking one morning and finding themselves under the necessity of proceeding regularly to certain desks in certain rooms in Downing-street and Whitehall. Probably, if Sir John Pakington has indulged in visions of a return to office, his aspirations by no means mounted so topgallant high as to lead him to imagine that he should some day find himself the chief of the first navy of the world. It is hardly possible to suppose that General Peel's ambition ever soared much higher than the Under-Secretaryship of the department at the head of which he has been placed. When Lord Stanley found himself in so false a position, when sitting next

to Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Walpole on the front Opposition bench, as to be induced to remove to a lower and less conspicuous location in the House of Commons, it could not have entered into his notions to believe that he should rub shoulders with those right honourable gentlemen at the same council table, as one of the component parts of a Conservative Cabinet. But, without going further into the minutiae of this transformation, the suddenness and completeness of which outstrips any modern pantomime trick, it may suffice to suggest that no set of men can justly be blamed for quietly taking possession of quarters supposed to be desirable which were empty, which they were invited to occupy, and to their entrance into which they received not the slightest opposition. Why they are there may be a question, but it is a question which nobody seems inclined to ask—at present.

Again, there seems good reason to think that the country is getting over an idea, which had almost reached to the magnitude of a faith, with regard to what is called administrative capability. It has been for many a long day a tradition of public life, amounting well-nigh to a political principle, that the Government of this country requires at the head of each of its departments trained administrators, men who have served a regular apprenticeship to office, and who are imbued with a certain abstract essence which is only to be found after due search in the pigeonholes of the Treasury bureaux; and, unless the occupants of offices come into possession of them by means

of this prescriptive law of succession, those patriots who agonise over the perils of their country in the easiest chairs of the cosiest of clubs have been accustomed to utter the oracular exclamation of the late Duke of Wellington, "How is the Queen's Government to be carried on?" forgetting, be it remarked, that that question was practically answered by the noble Duke himself, when he and the clerks of all the departments once carried on the business of the country for three or four weeks. The first blow which this notion of administrative necessity received was at the period of the commencement of the Crimean war, when a Ministry composed of the crack administrators of their time broke down and was scattered to the winds, just because it failed in administration. And by this time we are coming to a belief that a sensible practical man, who has taken his share in public life, who has sat a reasonable time in either House of Parliament, who has opinions, and can comprehend a principle, is not absolutely at sea when he comes to preside over a completely organised department in which his immediate coadjutors are permanent officials, who, from long habit and experience, know every detail of the machine which has been under their fingers for years. In short, there seems to be a growing feeling in the outside world that a new man is not necessarily an inefficient Minister because he is new to office. So much of advantage as is contained in this opinion Lord Derby's Administrators have on their side. Perhaps, too, now that



CLOCK BELLS FOR THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER. — BREAKING UP OF "BIG BEN." — (SEE NEXT PAGE.)





the prestige which the possession of power naturally gives to a Government having been lost by Lord Palmerston's Ministry, a consideration of the individual merits of its members is not without its weight in the public mind. Discoveries after the fact have of course been made of the incapability and unfitness of many of the ex-officials, whose shortcomings and deficiencies gave us little or no concern while they were on the Treasury benches in Parliament; and even their professing friends have begun to make comparisons, and to insinuate that, man for man—with the notable exception, of course, of the Premier—there is little, if anything, to choose between the *matériel* of the Administration of Lord Derby and that of Lord Palmerston. All this indicates that, as regards the men, there is no disposition to do otherwise than to give them fair play, and to trust to the innate strength and solidity of our institutions to keep the mere machinery of the State in working order.

But then comes the question of the policy. Out of office Mr. Disraeli's cry to Ministers (to do Lord Derby justice, he never prated much in this respect) was always "What is your policy?" To that interrogatory he, or rather his chief, is now called on to make a practical response. Well, Lord Derby has pronounced; and, as far as can be ascertained, his policy is to do whatever a majority of the House of Commons—of course, a decided majority—thinks proper to be done. If that be so, why, at last we have solved the theory of our representative institutions, and we have attained at length to actual popular government. Imperfect as it still is, the House of Commons, if it does not broadly represent, when it comes to the pinch, at least registers the decrees of public opinion. Lord Derby accepts the decrees of the House of Commons, and is prepared to embody them in his measures. The sequence is logical, complete, and unbroken, and the people of England are therefore really about to be self-governed. It is a mistake, says Lord Derby, to suppose that a Conservative Government is opposed to progress, and I am ready to progress at the call of the country, only begging that I may be allowed to do things gently, safely, decently, and in order. All I ask is to be allowed to pay so much tribute to traditional prejudices as take the House of Commons as the exponents of the public feeling: speak but through that most constitutional body, and do not fear but that your bidding will be done.

Nor does the noble Earl confine himself to mere protestations of this ready and expansive policy. Here are proofs of the actuality of his intentions before he has been a fortnight in power. The House of Commons, speaking with the voice of the country, demanded of Lord Palmerston that, before he legislated on the refugee question, an answer should be written to a despatch of the French Government which was offensive to the public feeling of England, and it enforced that demand by a majority which was all-sufficient for Lord Derby, for he acts on the very letter of the resolution on which Lord Palmerston's Government was wrecked; and he writes a despatch to the French Government and suspends legislation until he receives such an answer as may be satisfactory to the country. Again, although not himself believing that it is a fitting time to legislate for the government of India, he yet finds that the inevitable House of Commons has declared, by a majority which is not to be impeached, that the East India Company has forfeited its claim to public confidence and respect, and he, accepting the situation, will proceed as readily and as promptly as the late Government did to put an end to that condemned body. Then he learns that public opinion demands a revision of our representative system; and, coincident with that claim, he finds in his own mind a conviction that adjustment in that respect is necessary and politic, and he promises us a Reform Bill, only with the qualification that it is not to come until next year. The incoming Premier, too, finds himself agreeably relieved of any responsibility with regard to the state of the Army and Navy; he is hopeful of the condition of things in India; and he sees his way out of the difficulty with China. All that he has got to do, then, is, out of deference to certain members of his Cabinet, to make the abolition of Church-rates, and the Oaths Bill, open questions, and to set Mr. Disraeli about a plan for the equalisation of the Income-tax; and really one can hardly see why the Conservative Government, which has attained to office in spite of its Conservatism, should not remain in office for even more than the usual term, and that because of its Liberalism. We do not see that, if Mr. Ernest Jones were to find himself Prime Minister, he could do more than Lord Derby does when he proclaims to the people of England that his political creed is embodied in the simple phrase—Ask, and ye shall receive. Can it really be that we have arrived at the millennium of politics, and that the time has come when we shall not be able to distinguish between Mr. Bright and Lord John Manners? Speaking seriously, however, if the declarations of Lord Derby, as far as they have gone, mean anything, they mean something like this; and remembering always that he is in office, not because of himself, but in spite of himself, he has a right to expect so much of candid forbearance and fair dealing as will enable the country to test his professions, and to ascertain whether he is likely to realise his new-born theory of government.

#### BREAKING-UP "BIG BEN."

THIS is the age of great wonders, more especially in arts and sciences. Almost every country in the world has had its Great Exhibition, and overgrown London has its big bore or tunnel, its big ship, and its big bell. But success is not always proportionate to size, and the great bell for the great clock at Westminster is a case in point. The bell having been cast at Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees, had to be conveyed by railway to West Hartlepool to be shipped for London. It was too wide for any train meeting it to pass, and, of necessity, had the railway to itself. It reached Maudslay's wharf in safety, and was then drawn upon a low truck, by sixteen horses, over Westminster-bridge, and safely deposited at the foot of the clock-tower in Palace-yard. This took place some sixteen months ago. It was followed by the experiment with a hammer of half a ton weight, which fully brought out the sound. Up to this time all went merrily "as a marriage bell;" when the *saravans* not being content to let well and bell alone, in repeating the sounding experiments, cracked Ben, though the metal was nine inches thick. Bells have the faculty of speaking, and Ben might have quoted the family motto of the then Lord President of the Council—*Frangas, non flectes*—thou mayest break, but not bend. There lay the giant of sound, reminding one of "the cracked bell" in the mystical composition known as Hogarth's "Tailpiece."

Next came the last scene in the brief history of the great bell, and poor Ben had to be broken to pieces on the spot where he was first deposited at the foot of that clock tower to which his admirers hoped

he was to have given voice for centuries to come. This took place on Thursday, the 18th ult. The process by which the enormous mass of metal was reduced to fragments may be told in a few words. Ben was simply lowered from the massive framework which supported him in the corner of Palace-yard, and laid upon his side on the ground. In this position the great weight of the head of the bell caused it to sink into the earth, so as to leave its mouth, instead of being completely vertical, slightly inclined upwards, yawning like an enormous cavern. From the framework above an ordinary rope and block were fastened, and with them, by the aid of a windlass, a ball of iron weighing 24 cwt. was hoisted to a height of about thirty feet, and when the proper moment arrived suffered to fall with all its weight upon Ben.

There was something lugubrious in the attendance of the Rev. Mr. Taylor and Mr. E. Beckett Denison, Q.C., who came in a kind of mourner-like capacity to see the last of the bell on which the latter gentleman has discoursed so minutely, to the great delight of the members of the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street. The breaking-up (by the way, a few days before the break-up of the Ministry) was after the manner of pile-driving in the river hard by. The instant the heavy iron ball reached its appointed height the string was pulled, and down came the mass in the inside of "Ben's" sound bow, and, with a crazy bellow, two pieces, one of about a ton, and one of some 10 cwt. or 12 cwt., were knocked clean out of his side. After the first blow the work of destruction went on rapidly, piece after piece was broken out till scarcely anything but fragments remained of poor "Ben," and even these were carted away as fast as possible to Messrs. Mears' foundry in Whitechapel.

The bell has now to be recast; hence "a question arises"—will the new bell retain its name of "Big Ben," or will it be called, after the new Chief Commissioner of Works, "Big John." We leave the reader to settle this "ringing of changes."

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE number of accidents of various kinds taking place in Paris during the last fortnight has been something quite unusual. Besides those already chronicled as occurring to the Prince Napoleon, Maréchal Bosquet, and Princess Joachim Murat, we have to record the fact of the Maréchal Canrobert having put his shoulder out of joint by a fall against a piece of furniture when playing with a child; the upsetting in the Champs Elysées of the carriage of Mme. de Verly, the wife of the Chef d'Escadron who commands the Cent Gardes, by which her leg has been entirely crushed; and several deaths, chiefly among the members of the *haute société* in Paris. The most interesting has been that of the widow of the late Duc de Mouchy, whose health has been so shaken by the death of her husband as to render her unable to resist the effects of an attack of influenza. Madame de Mouchy was the first cousin of her husband, daughter of the Duc de Noailles, and granddaughter of the Prince de Poix, of whom an amusing anecdote is related:—Wishing one day to enter the Tuilleries, he was opposed by the guard, who did not know him, and, thinking that the mere sound of his name would be sufficient to clear the way, he announced his title. "If you were le Prince des Haricots you should not pass any the more," replied the sentinel. The Duchess was so beloved that on the arrival of the funeral procession at the village adjoining her estate, where her remains are interred, a body of more than three thousand labourers arrived, unharnessed the horses from the hearse, and drew it to the cemetery. The Duchess leaves two sons, one seventeen, the other fifteen. From Italy, also, has arrived the news of the death of Prince Belgiojoso.

The new law on general security has passed with the opposition of a single voice, that of General MacMahon, who declares against it on the ground that it is unconstitutional, and that it leads the supreme power into a course that can hardly fail to be fatal to it in the end.

A significant proof of the little danger that exists of a collision between us and our "lively neighbours" on the subject of what Mr. Disraeli calls our "painful misapprehension" lies in the fact that large reductions are going on in the French army, more especially in the cavalry, where nearly half a squadron is reduced in each regiment.

A great number of arrests have been made in different parts of France of late. Some of the persons thus taken have been released, but others still remain in custody.

A complete *révolution de palais* has taken place by the Empress having suddenly changed nearly all her tradespeople, among others Félix, the illustrious *coiffeur*, who used to attend her Majesty in full Court suit, wielding the comb and the sword with equal grace and dexterity.

It seems that M. de Lamartine—why, nobody very well knows—is still in such difficulties that there is a question of selling his landed property by lottery or subscription.

Paris has come to the conclusion that, after all, if it is not wicked to give and attend soirées dansantes in Lent, there can't be much harm in giving and attending balls; so, accordingly, balls are given and attended. The most splendid of the week has been that of Mrs. Mason, wife of the American Minister. The crowd was immense. There appeared a large concourse of American belles, Paris notabilities, and members of the Corps Diplomatique. On all sides were displayed the American flag—even the dishes at supper being decorated with the stars and stripes, and in the cotillon the ladies wore them in their hair.

Mr. Rarey, the Yankee horse-tamer, has been astonishing "*le monde du sport*" with his feats.

A dinner took place a few days back at M. Emile de Girardin's, attended by Alexandre Dumas, Méry, &c., for the purpose of arranging some of the details of the new comedy the former is about to write. M. de Girardin's famous piece, "*La Fille du Millionnaire*," is being got up at Brussels, Rhems, and Liège.

The Bouffes Parisiennes is bringing out a new work, "*Les Dames de la Halle*," and there is talk of an opéra comique, entitled "*La Bacchante*," for Mme. Marie Cabet. The "*Magicienne*" is to have some scenic effects, chiefly of Russian invention, which are quite novel.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree promulgating the bill adopted by the Legislative Body, and sanctioned by the Senate, relative to measures of public safety.

The trial of the assassins of the Rue Lepelletier closed on Friday week—the jury finding all the prisoners guilty. Sentence of death was pronounced on Orsini, Rudio, and Pierri; and Gomez (to whom the jury had given the benefit of extenuating circumstances) was sentenced to hard labour for life. The particulars of the trial will be found in another part of this Journal.

A good many arrests are taking place in Paris, and very strict measures are being also adopted with respect to all cafés, cabarets, and places of meeting suspected of affording a rendezvous for the disaffected.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree to the effect that on and after the 31st of March next the law of 1829 is abrogated, and the butchers' trade in Paris is free.

The Emperor has recommenced his Monday evenings' receptions. His object in these meetings is said to be to break through his immediate entourage, and bring himself into more immediate contact with the representatives of public opinion.

M. Dupin aîné, now past his seventieth year, has taken the trouble to contradict a report of his going to be married again. The same

venerable and acute politician has also just published a volume of "Legal and Moral Maxims," derived from Sacred Writ.

The Rev. Father Ravignan expired at the house of his order in Paris on Saturday last. His funeral obsequies took place on Monday at the Church of St. Sulpice.

Mgr. de Bonnechose, Bishop of Evreux, has been named to the vacant archiepiscopal see of Rouen. The Abbé Deroucoux, Canon and Vicar-General of Autun, succeeds to the see of Evreux. The Bishop of Marseilles has received the Grand Cordon of the Order of Constantine from the King of Naples. It is the most ancient order of the kingdom, and said to be *très recherché* at the Neapolitan Court.

The *Moniteur* of Monday morning announces that Generals Changarnier and Bédouin "are authorised to re-enter France."

The first volume of the "Correspondence of Napoleon I." has just appeared, with the Report addressed to the Emperor by the Commission appointed by him to collect and publish it. The volume, printed at the Imperial press, is in type, paper, and appearance magnificent, and so is also the language of the Commission.

Marshal Bosquet, though he has recovered all his mental faculties, remains for the present paralysed in one side, and has consequently need of constant medical attendance.

##### BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives, in a recent sitting, voted by a majority of eighty to ten the bill relative to crimes and misdemeanours prepared or committed in Belgium against foreign Governments.

##### HOLLAND.

The vote of the Second Chamber of the States General on the commercial treaty with Belgium has produced a Ministerial crisis. The Ministry was already, before the discussion, in a state of dissolution. M. Vrolik, Finance Minister, had refused to assist at the debates. The whole weight of the business, therefore, fell upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was unable to perform the task. The majority of the States General being adverse to the Ministry, the latter will conceive the impossibility of conducting any longer the affairs of the Commonwealth. Probably it will be a Liberal Cabinet which will be called to the direction of the Government.

##### DENMARK.

A Ministerial crisis has broken out at Copenhagen. M. Krieger, the Minister of the Interior, M. Unsgaard, the Minister for Holstein, and M. Andrae, the Finance Minister, have tendered their resignations. The Cabinet is divided on the policy to be followed with regard to those provinces of the kingdom which belong to the German Confederation: some of the Ministers being of opinion that those territories might be safely dismissed from their connection with the constitution of the whole kingdom; whilst other Ministers maintain that the principle of the whole-state constitution must be kept to as long as possible.

##### SWEDEN.

A Ministerial crisis appears to be imminent in Sweden. According to the *Scenska Tidning*, three Ministers—MM. Gunther, Lagerheim, and Momer—are on the point of tendering their resignations. According to other accounts, seven members of the Cabinet will retire, leaving only three. The same journal announces that M. Mandersström, Swedish Ambassador at Paris, has been chosen a Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is this eminent statesman who will take the principal part in the formation of the new Cabinet.

##### PRUSSIA.

The Princess Frederick has so far recovered as to be enabled, in company with her husband, to receive deputations and individual congratulations. On Thursday they graciously accepted the patronage of a new charity for the relief of widows and orphans, instituted at Berlin as a memorial of their nuptials.

The Princess has sent a thousand thalers to the Oberbürgermeister for distribution amongst the poor, with a letter, in which her Royal Highness says:—

"The reception that has been given to my husband and myself in Berlin was one so beautiful and so festive, the city and all its inhabitants have taken so lively an interest in it, that my heart experiences the necessity of finding some expression for the warm gratitude it feels. Will you be the exponent of these my feelings to the city and its population? This country, in which I have long taken a most lively interest, has by its friendly advances made it doubly easy for me to feel myself at home in it, as belonging to it."

It is signed—  
Your well-affectioned, VICTORIA,  
Princess Friedrich Wilhelm von Preussen, Princess  
Royal of Great Britain and Ireland.

Various public bodies, as well as individuals, have been admitted to pay their respects to the Prince and Princess. Among the individuals Count Haverden presented a carved crucifix, a relique of the days gone by, when art devoted its best inspirations to the service of religion; whilst, for contrast, the Secretary of the Committee of the Berlin branch of the Evangelical Alliance presented an address to their Royal Highnesses from the English branch of the Evangelical Alliance.

Last week the Prince and Princess Frederick William were entertained by the officers of the garrison at Potsdam. The first of these entertainments consisted of a series of equestrian quadrilles and other evolutions performed by the officers, the scene of action being the riding-house of the regiment Garde du Corps. This equestrian performance was followed by a ball.

On Monday an exhibition was opened at Berlin of all the flags, emblems, and insignia sported by the different trades' companies on occasion of the recent triumphal entry into that city—the produce of which is to go towards a fund for supporting struggling operatives. A similar exhibition for the like purpose was opened on the same day at Potsdam, which was honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess Frederick William.

##### TURKEY.

On the 22nd a combat took place near Zubzi between the insurgents of the Herzegovina and the Turkish troops. A corps of Montenegrins had joined the insurrectionary force. The Turks, after having feigned a retreat, made a sudden onslaught on the Christians, drove them back, and killed 200. There were 100 killed on the side of the Turks.

A despatch from Vienna states that Achmet Fethi Pasha, the Grand Master of the Artillery, is dead, and Mehmed Reeshdi Pasha has been appointed to succeed him. Mehmed Dschemil Bay has arrived from Paris.

##### UNITED STATES.

In the Senate attention had been directed to the relationship of the Government with Brazil. General Houston presented a resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of the United States establishing a protectorate over Mexico and Central America.

A joint resolution, conferring upon the President authority to make appropriate arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Turkish Admiral, Mohamed Pasha, was adopted.

The Special Committee of the House on the Lecompton Constitution have decided not to send to Kansas for persons and papers, but to rely upon the facts contained in the official documents in the departments for their guidance. The Committee was expected to report within a week.

The House Committee on Territories were expected shortly to report a bill organising Carson Territory, composed of territory lying west of the Valley of Salt Lake.

A Washington telegram says the democratic Senators have agreed to dispose first of the bill providing for the increase of the army, and then to take up the bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union. To the Minnesota bill an amendment will be made providing for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, the said Constitution so amended as to drop the clause which prohibits the people of Kansas from altering it till 1864.

Great excitement had been created in Brooklyn by the assassination of a respectable citizen by a party of Rowdies; and a vigilance committee had been organised to preserve the peace.

California news to January 20 is of little importance. The Supreme Court has come to the unanimous conclusion that the affirmative vote of the people at the last election legalised the State debt. The State finances were in a more prosperous condition than at any former period.

There was a rumour of a battle between the United States' troops and the Mormons, but it was not believed; and a report that five American citizens had been killed by the Mormons.

We learn from Nicaragua that the treaty negotiated with the United States had been ratified; and also that the treaty between Costa Rica and Nicaragua had been rejected by the first-named Republic. These events would, it was thought, lead to the renewal of hostilities.

The revolution in Peru is at a stand. A Captain Homer had been arrested at Valparaiso, charged with organising an expedition in the United States against the Peruvian Government. He was expected to be shot.



## THE WAR IN CHINA.

## CAPTURE OF YEH, PEQUI, AND THE TARTAR GENERAL. SEIZURE OF THE IMPERIAL TREASURY AT CANTON.

In a late edition last week we gave a summary of events at Canton from the 30th December to January 15. We now append an official account subsequently received by the Secretary of the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Seymour, detailing the operations at Canton since its capture on the 30th December:—

Coromandel, at Canton, Jan. 14, 1858.

Sir,—In continuance of my letter No. 14, of the 13th instant, I have the honour to report proceedings at Canton subsequent to the 30th of December.

On the 31st parties of Sappers and Miners commenced their preparations for blowing up Gough's Fort and the Upper Blue Jacket Fort, outside the walls to the northward of the city, and they were destroyed on the following day, the former by the English, the other by the French. On the evening of the 31st a heavy explosion took place near the north-east gate. A magazine of Chinese powder was being cleared out, when, by some accident, it exploded, and seventeen seamen were severely burned.

On the 1st of January the French and English Ambassadors visited Canton, under salutes, both on arrival and departure.

No communications having been received from the Chinese authorities, who had not in any way recognised our capture of the city, it was determined to march a body of troops through it, and endeavour to effect their capture. On the 5th inst., therefore, at eight o'clock in the morning, the city was suddenly entered in three different places. A strong division of the French brigade, headed by their gallant Commander-in-Chief, proceeded to the west gate, and, leaving a portion in possession of that point, hastened to the residence of the Tartar General, who was captured by Captain Jules Collier. The General and myself, entering to the northward, marched down the north street towards the yamun of Pequi. The Governor, who was taken by the Royal Marines under Colonel Holloway; and, as we were holding a conference with the prisoners already in our possession, Mr. Parkes, her Majesty's Consul, arrived, with the gratifying intelligence that Commodore the Hon. Charles Elliot, with Captain Key's division of the Naval Brigade, had seized Yeh, the Imperial Commissioner, with all the provincial records, which are now being examined by Mr. Wade, Chinese secretary. We directed the three captives to be taken to headquarters, much against the inclination of Pequi and the Tartar General, who stated their willingness to treat, and that they had not been informed by Yeh of our summons for the surrender of the city. A party of Royal Marines, under Colonel Lemon, was also sent to secure the Imperial treasury, which was effected, and 300,000 dollars in sycee silver taken possession of. No opposition was offered to any of these proceedings, and the troops returned to their quarters. The silver is now on board the *Calcutta* for custody.

An account by Commodore the Hon. Charles Elliot of the manner in which Yeh was taken is herewith inclosed (No. 1), for their Lordships' perusal.

The streets of Canton are narrow, and the houses are mostly of one story, and, with the exception of the public buildings and stone arches, are of mean appearance. There is a great deal of open ground inside the walls.

On Yeh's arrival at headquarters he was asked after the foreign prisoners known to have been in his possession. His Excellency was perfectly indifferent on the subject, and replied that he would show us their graves, as they had all died. He added that he had taken great trouble with their burial. It having been determined to send Yeh to the *Infatigable* till it shall be decided how his Excellency is to be disposed of, Captain Hall conveyed him on board. Pequi and the Tartar General remained at headquarters.

On the 6th instant a conference was held by the Ambassadors in the city to determine what should be done with the captives. It was agreed that the *Infatigable* should proceed with the Imperial Commissioner and anchor off Tiger Island, and that the government of the city should be restored to Pequi, subject to our control, on the conditions specified in the inclosed paper (No. 2), which his Excellency acceded to.

On the 9th, therefore, the Ambassadors and the Commanders-in-Chief of the allied forces proceeded in state to the city, and, having installed Pequi, under a salute, as governor of the city, appointed a tribunal, as settled by the terms submitted to his Excellency, composed of Colonel Holloway, Royal Marines; Capitaine de Frigate, *Marineau*, and Mr. Parkes, her Majesty's Consul at Canton. A guard of 200 Royal Marines (which has since been increased) and a party of the French Naval Brigade were left in the yamun to support the Governor. The city gates are now open by day, and tranquillity has been uninterrupted from the moment of the possession of the city.

In consequence of the peaceful aspect of affairs, I have, with the sanction of Major-General Van Straubenzee, removed the whole of the Naval Brigade to their ships, leaving the garrison, composed of the troops, Royal Marines, and French Naval Brigade. I inclose a copy of a general order (No. 3) issued by the Major-General on the brigade quitting Canton.

An excellent line of communication has been made by Captain Hall, assisted by Commander Fellows and Captain Fisher, Royal Engineers, along the east city wall to the water, above the French Folly, with a serviceable pier; and the commissariat and military stores of the English and French are now in course of completion. The very useful corps of Chinese coolies raised at Hong-Kong by the military authorities convey all the supplies to the front, a great saving of labour to the troops.

The future conduct of this question will now, unless hostile measures again become necessary, rest with the Ambassadors of the allied Powers.

His Excellency Sir John Bowring having obligingly, on my application, attached Mr. Harry S. Parkes, her Majesty's Consul at Canton, to my staff, I have great pleasure in calling their Lordships' notice to the important services rendered by that gentleman. His zeal and ability, with his intimate knowledge of the manners, customs, and language of the Chinese, have been turned to most valuable account.

I am glad to report that the health of the forces afloat and on shore continues satisfactory.

(Signed) I have, &c., M. SEYMOUR,

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, London.

The following is the inclosure referred to in the foregoing despatch:—

Head-Quarters, Naval Brigade, Canton, Jan. 5, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you how it came to the share of a hundred blue-jackets, under Captain A. C. Key, C.B., to make the important capture of his Excellency Yeh, and the valuable documents found with him.

Captain Key was moving down at eight a.m. this morning with his party to the position you had assigned to him, at the south-east corner of the Parade-ground, accompanied by me, when Mr. Consul Parkes informed us that the most important point, viz., the Yachua College, where, by information received, Yeh was supposed to be, had not been visited.

I offered to grant him an escort, which he gladly accepted, and we therefore accompanied him to the above-named building.

We found it deserted, but Mr. Parkes there ascertained that Yeh had only left it on Thursday last, and he succeeded in picking up a guide, who pointed out on a map the position of Yeh's present abode.

From thence we proceeded to the Lieutenant-Governor's yamun, which was already in the possession of Colonel Holloway, R.M., and Mr. Parkes having confirmed his previous information by the statement of two other men, we advanced without loss of time to the south-west corner of the city, to take possession of the Lieutenant-General's yamun, where the three guides we now had with us affirmed that Yeh then was, these men also knowing him by sight. We pushed on as rapidly as possible, and on arriving in front of the building burst open the doors, and rushed in immediately.

Several pink-button Mandarins were first seized, but at the further end of the house, on Captain Key bursting open a door, he perceived a stout Mandarin endeavouring to escape, and immediately secured him, assisted by my coxswain.

Mr. Parkes then brought in each guide separately, and, on being removed, each stated that the person seized was Yeh.

The attention of Mr. Parkes was then turned to securing the records and official correspondence, of which a large quantity was found.

In the performance of this search it was necessary to open every chest found in the building, as most of them contained papers; and every care was taken to prevent the destruction of clothes and a vast amount of valuable property, which was repacked and left in the house.

I cannot speak too highly of the good behaviour and regularity of the seamen employed with our small party, which was much contributed to by my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Alfred Alston, and the officers commanding them, Commander Hood, Lieutenants Clutterbuck and Bogle.

It is not for me to represent the skill and ability displayed by Mr. Parkes, further than to observe that the success of the capture is due to him.—I have, &c., (Signed) CHARLES G. J. B. ELLIOT,

Commodore, Commanding Naval Brigade.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO PEQUI, THE GOVERNOR.

No proclamation is on any account to be issued without submission to the allies, and without their counter-seal.

In all disturbances in which foreigners are concerned, the case is to be referred to the allied tribunal established at the yamun of the Governor.

All questions between the Chinese are to be decided by their own tribunals.

Chinese committing offences against foreigners, or vice versa, to be handed over to the tribunal established by the allies, except when the offences are committed within the portion of the city occupied by the allied forces, when they will be dealt with according to martial law.

An allied tribunal will be appointed to act with the Governor, and will be supported by a military force to assist in maintaining order; and further, patrols, mounted or otherwise, will be sent out daily.

All depôts of arms and military stores to be handed over to the allied commanders.

## THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

A VAST crowd assembled in the neighbourhood of the Court of Assizes of the Seine, Paris, on the morning of Thursday week, long before the hour fixed for opening the doors, and the moment that ingress was permitted, at a little before nine, the persons provided with tickets of admission rushed in anxious to obtain good positions.

At ten o'clock, the court having been opened, the prisoners were brought in and took their seats in the following order—Orsini, Gomez, Rudio, and Pierri. The appearance of the prisoners is thus described by a person present at the trial:—"The first named is of middle height, with long black whiskers round a pale face, the forehead high, and his hair thin and beginning to turn grey. Gomez has sallow features of no great expression, and not indicating much intelligence. Rudio is short of stature, stout, with the head sunk between the shoulders; his complexion is of an olive cast, and his upper lip bears a small moustache. Pierri is considerably the oldest of the prisoners. His face is long, with a good forehead, and his hair cut short. The four accused were well dressed, and mostly in black. Rudio alone wore a light-coloured cravat."

The reading of the *acte d'accusation*, which lasted until nearly twelve o'clock, was listened to with the greatest attention; but the report of Doctor Tardieu, which states that the number of wounded was 156, and the wounds 511, created a profound sensation. When the *acte d'accusation* was read the list of witnesses was called over. The emaciated appearance of several of those persons, many of whom are still forced to use crutches, created a very painful sensation in the court.

The examination of the prisoners then began. Gomez was the first examined. We have already seen from the indictment that this man had made a full confession of the crime. Though in this confession he now persisted, yet what he said was occasionally marked by contradiction and reserve.

The examination of Rudio then commenced. Rudio had also made a complete confession, and he on this occasion repeated it.

Orsini was then interrogated. He said:—"From my youth I have only had one object, and one fixed idea—the deliverance of my country, and vengeance against the Austrians—and I have conspired against them up to 1848. At that period I naturally took part in the war. We had then always regarded the French as brothers and friends, and when they landed at Rome we welcomed them as allies, but they soon showed themselves bitter enemies; we then repulsed them, and took many of them prisoners."

After the fall of Rome I felt convinced that Napoleon would no longer assist us, and I said to myself, 'That man must be killed.' I had first thought of acting alone, but, seeing the impossibility of approaching him, I took others to join with me.

Pierri answered loosely, and often wandered from the questions. He denied everything, and said that he only came to Paris to see his son.

A great number of witnesses having deposed to the facts of the 14th and their results, the court adjourned.

On Friday the trial was resumed.

The first hour was taken up by the examination of witnesses, especially of Mr. Taylor, the English manufacturer, who made the bombs.

At three-quarters past eleven the Procureur-General, M. Chaix d'Est-Ange, rose to address the Court for the prosecution. After dwelling at great length on the glory, prosperity, and internal tranquillity of France, and on her proud position among the nations of Europe, the Procureur-General said that, owing to a too-indulgent Administration and the inexhaustible Imperial clemency, the army of conspiracy was strengthened and treason became more courageous. The Procureur concluded a long and eloquent speech with these words:—"If the efforts of the conspirators ceased to be baffled by Providence, if he who has saved society in France was to fall a victim at your feet, amid her immense grief France would find sufficient energy to shelter herself within her institutions, and to destroy those who wished to destroy them. Yes! a man might fall under the dagger of the assassin, but that which would not fall is his reign, his Government, his labours, and his dynasty!"

M. Jules Favre then addressed the Court as counsel for Orsini, founding his only appeal to the jury on the *exaltation politique* and patriotism of the prisoner. M. Favre thus closed his long and eloquent address:—"My last words will be like those of the Procureur-General—a prayer. You will do your duty without passion and without weakness, and God, who judges the great of the earth—God, who measures all human actions, and weighs the lives of men in the balance of which our intelligence and our hearts cannot have any adequate notion—God, who views the sufferings of this man—his anguish, and the thoughts which have ever agitated his spirit—the ardent passions which have filled his heart, will, perhaps, render to this intelligent and noble soul a pardon which, in their weakness, men will not be able to extend to him."

M. Jules Favre then resumed his seat. The impression produced by these last words was so great that several minutes elapsed before the Court was collected enough to call on M. Nogent St. Laurens, Pierri's counsel.

MM. Mallenet and Nicolet, Rudio's counsel, also appeared to produce much effect on the audience.

At four o'clock the proceedings were suspended.

On the reassembling of the Court, at five o'clock, the President proceeded to sum up; and at eight o'clock the jury gave in their verdict.

Orsini, Pierri, and Rudio were found Guilty, and sentenced to capital punishment as parricides.

Gomez was found Guilty, but under circumstances of extenuation, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The punishment to which the first three prisoners are condemned, by Article 13 of the Penal Code, was then read. It runs thus:—

"The guilty condemned to death for parricide shall be led to the place of execution in his shirt only, his feet naked, and his head covered with a black veil. He shall be exposed upon the scaffold, while an officer shall read to the people the sentence of his condemnation, and shall be immediately thereafter put to death."

The prisoners availed themselves of the legal and matter-of-course privilege of appealing to the Court of Cassation against their sentence.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	
Feb. 24	30.104	36.6	26.5	70	3	35.1	41.7	E.N.E.	467
" 25	30.314	31.9	20.9	67	0	26.5	38.7	E.N.E.	525
" 26	30.060	32.0	21.1	68	7	25.8	35.0	E.N.E.	465
" 27	29.866	33.7	21.0	63	4	31.0	38.9	E.N.E.	452
" 28	29.699	34.0	24.7	72	10	27.9	36.7	E.N.E.	501
March 1	29.565	30.9	25.9	84	10	28.3	33.6	E.N.E.	590
" 2	29.635	30.1	25.1	84	10	28.7	33.4	E.N.E.	865

AUSTRALIA.—From Sydney we hear that, in consequence of the Land Bill passing, both Houses of Assembly were dissolved by Government. Mr. Jones, Minister of Finance, had resigned. The import and produce market was dull.—Accounts from Melbourne state that tenders for railways had been issued. The Houses of Assembly had adjourned to January 16. There had been a falling off in the export of gold. Trade continued dull. The export of gold last year was £11,028,188.

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The difficulties of this church have been solved in an unexpected manner. His Majesty the Sultan has made a present of the ground chosen on the slope of the hill of Tophane. It is situated in a central position, overlooking the Golden Horn, the Sea of Marmora, and a portion of the Bosphorus, commanding thus one of the finest views. As the ground forms a knoll, it will overlook all the surrounding buildings, and cannot easily be shut in. By a strange coincidence, the building next to it is a mosque.

IN GENOA STREETS continue to be made in the fear of a republican plot. The *Corriere Mercantile* of February 24 says:—"The alarm continues. All the troops are confined to barracks, and were under arms ready to turn out during a great part of last night. We hear that in the interior of the port the guns were prepared for firing, and the war steamers were all ready to weigh anchor."

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Parliamentary record of the week is very brief, though it contains an important incident. On Monday night the new Premier, in a long and eloquent speech, set forth a very small quantity of intentions touching the conduct of his Government. The Earl of Derby proposes to request from the Emperor of the French an explanation on the subject of Count Walewski's despatch; to throw over the India Bill; and to consider the question of Parliamentary Reform. What he may do as regards legislation on the subject of conspiracies by aliens has not been announced, and possibly the Cabinet may entertain two opinions on the point. If Lord Derby would like to bring down his Administration at once, and with éclat, he can do so by taking up Lord Palmerston's bill. But, until the Ministerial elections have all taken place, speculation is premature, Parliament having adjourned until Monday, the 15th. The Ministerial list was, as usual, modified and altered up to the last moment, and Sir Bulwer Lytton's name had to be removed, as his seat was by no means safe. Lord Stanley takes the fifty colonies. Lord Ellenborough is drawing up a new India bill, and his well-known love for the Company does not warrant us in supposing that his Lordship will let it down much more easily than the late Government proposed to do. But the miraculous escapes of the Company induce one to believe that it has a charmed life—it would be irreverent to speak of the nine lives popularly attributed to the *felis domestica*, but perhaps the Company has borrowed the vital principle of its protégé, Brahma, and is destined to nine avatars.

Indian news may be summed up in a few words. The enemy has concentrated himself in enormous numbers in Lucknow, and Sir Colin Campbell was gathering his forces to deliver a terrible and exterminating blow; and, in order to render this the more crushing, he was delaying, at risks probably exaggerated, until he should be in full strength. Meantime chastisement was being inflicted very rapidly and unsparingly wherever traitors could be seized. Two of the leaders had been hanged, and numerous culprits of inferior rank had suffered the same fate. One of them, a low-born scoundrel, who proclaimed himself Nawab of Furrucknuggur, was handed by his subjects to some of our sailors, who made him eat pork, and then flogged him, after which he was hanged by two sweepers. The aged ruffian called King of Delhi was on trial, and it is really only the promise of a British officer that his life should be spared that ought to save the old wretch from a similar end. Those who would understand something of the real character of the miscreants with whom we have had to deal should read the narrative of Mr. Rees, just published. He was a Calcutta merchant, who became entangled in the meshes of the siege of Lucknow, and had to bear his part in the defence, and his vivid and graphic, but unstrained and unaffected, recital will make every heart throb, and long to hear that Lucknow is crushed under Sir Colin's cannon.

The British Bank conspirators were all found guilty, and the three principal criminals, Brown, Esdaile, and Cameron, have received the severest sentence, which is a singularly light one. They are imprisoned for one year among first-class misdemeanants in the Queen's Prison. They will have every comfort, and they will probably meet in that gaol persons who have been driven to bankruptcy or insolvency by the frauds of the British Bank, and who, in consequence, are undergoing sentences of far longer imprisonment than the criminals themselves. It is made no secret in the legal profession that the prosecution was Sir Richard Bethell's doing, was pushed on against the wish of the "authorities," and that no facility of any kind, but the reverse, has been offered. Lord Campbell's absurdly light sentence is looked upon as a great "mistake."

That the Orsini party should all be found guilty was, as we said last week, matter almost of course. Three of them were sentenced to die the death of parricides, the fourth being imprisoned for life. Their appeal contained nothing to justify it, and their heads will probably have fallen before these lines are read. Orsini's advocate made an impassioned speech, and the man himself has affected the attitude of a patriot, exonerated Allsop, and left Bernard to the opinion of the world. But a man who could plan the cruel and dastardly plot by which innocent women and children were to be mangled and mutilated for a political object deserves neither respect nor pity, and, could the holding up an English finger have saved his head from the basket, we doubt whether one would have been raised in these islands. M. Mazzini wrote a letter in his favour, but had not a word to say against the brutal cruelty of the plot—a piece of silence which may be remembered, not precisely to the advantage of M. Mazzini.

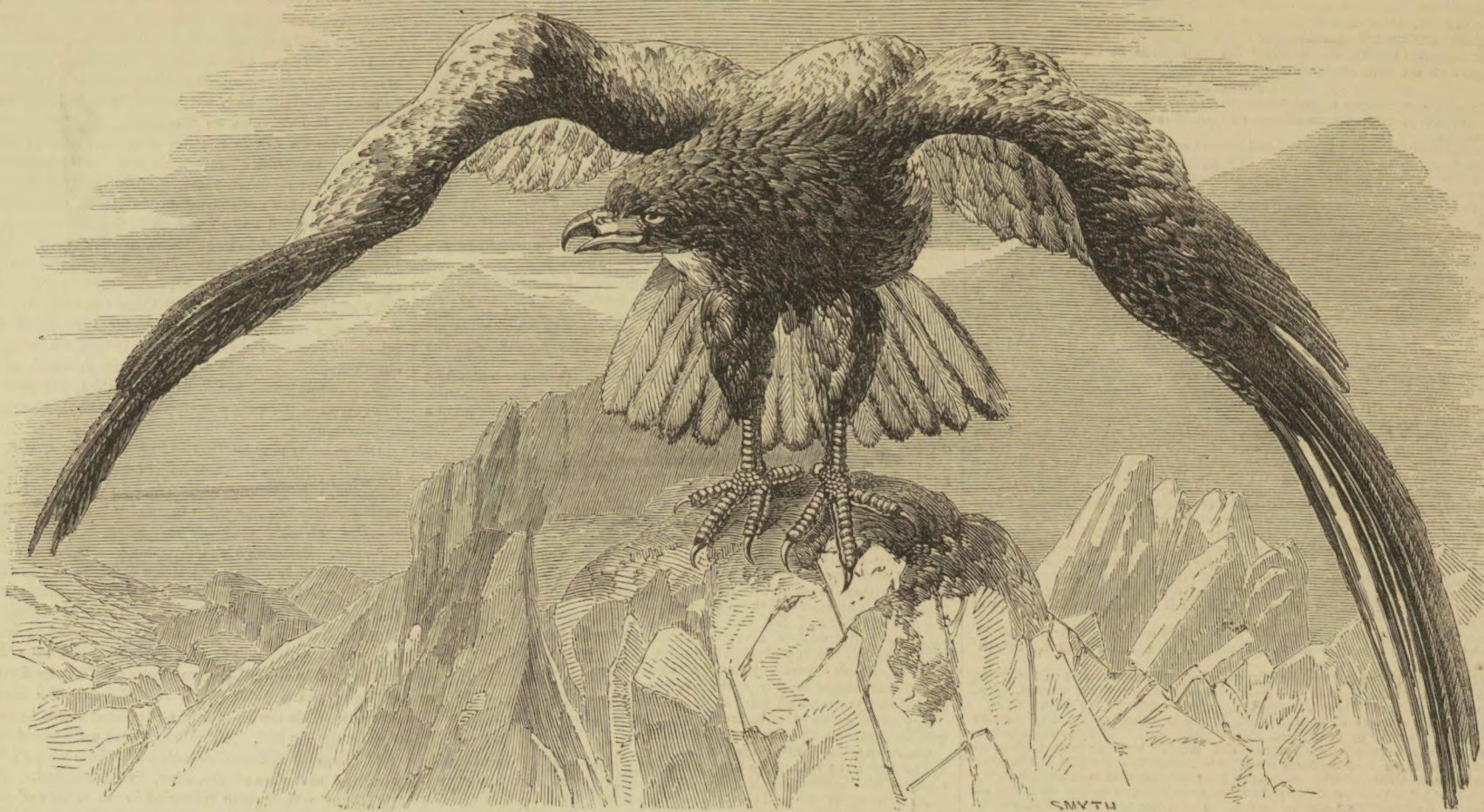
One of M. Dumas' most amusing novels is founded on the story of the diamond necklace, Cardinal de Rohan, and Marie Antoinette. Mr. Carlyle has also treated the subject with much felicity. Readers of either romancer will be amused to know that the representatives of the jewellers who were so curiously dealt with are prosecuting an action in Paris, against the representatives of the De Rohan family, for the price of this very necklace. Perhaps the representative of the beautiful Olive, who so strongly resembled the Queen, and whom in consequence the intriguers contrived should be taken for Marie Antoinette at the masked ball, and in still less creditable circumstances, may also be discovered, and asked for traditional evidence. The investigation, if followed up, will be very amusing.

Much interest has been taken in the last murder which has disgraced the metropolis, but there is little in the circumstances beyond brutality. It would appear that the prisoner, a Piedmontese, had been pursuing a course of robbery, and that he merely intended to add to his gains by the plunder of the unfortunate *Traviata* who has perished, but that her resistance induced him to destroy her. The conduct of the police has been most prompt and judicious. He was seized on board a vessel in the Thames in a few hours after the crime, and portions of the murdered woman's property were found in his luggage.

Mr. Roebuck has been discomfited, the Parliamentary Committee appointed to investigate the Coffey charges against Mr. Butt having, after a long and patient hearing of the case, exculpated that gentleman. He doubtless received, in his capacity of advocate, money from the Oriental treaty-forger; but Mr. Butt's honour as a gentleman and member of Parliament is intact, and, both for his own sake and for that of the credit of the Senate, every one will be glad of the result. It seems difficult to define the point where Parliamentary and forensic duties separate. Mr. Roebuck himself was for a long time, and while in Parliament, the paid agent of the Lower Canadians, yet no one thought of imputing corruption to him. It is also unreasonable to suppose that a professional man is to resign his means of living on entering the House. To lay down such a rule would indeed be to hand over the representation to the moneyocracy.

The eclipse of the moon was seen to great advantage, the night having been beautiful, and the hour a convenient one for astronomers whose love of science will not pull them out of a warm bed with the thermometer at freezing point. The eclipse of the sun on the 15th will not be so advantageously visible in London; but Londoners may see the annular effect by taking a ticket to Swindon, and the railway authorities should issue "eclipse tickets" for the day, and sell smoked or coloured glasses at the station.





WHITE-TAILED OR CINEREOUS SEA EAGLE (HALIAEETUS ALBICILLA) SHOT AT ARUNDEL.

## AN EAGLE SHOT AT ARUNDEL.

A FINE specimen of "the king of birds," the white-tailed eagle, was shot last week in one of the most picturesque localities of the western coast of Sussex—namely, at Arundel. The neighbourhood has its poetical associations: the patronymic River Arun recalls the sweet and amiable Collins who sang on its banks:—

Wild Arun, too, has heard thy strains,  
And echo, 'midst my native plains,  
Been sooth'd by pity's lute,

this pathetic passage referring to Otway's birth in the village of Trotton, on the Arun. How beautifully would either of these southern poets have commemorated in their verse this rare ornithological event of an eagle being shot in their locality!

A large eagle, which had been flying about in the vicinity of Arundel to the terror of many, was shot on Friday, the 19th ult., by Mr. W. Ottley, the head gamekeeper of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk. This singular visitor had been aimed at by many sportsmen who were unsuccessful in bringing him down. Being a strong bird, and usually flying very high, it required some considerable force to kill him. On Friday last, however, Mr. Ottley succeeded in wounding him. The bird struggled considerably, and at length perched on a tree, from which he was soon levelled.

The eagle has been sent to Mr. Leadbeater, the ornithologist, of London, to be stuffed, and this gentleman describes him to be a young male of the white-tailed sea eagle, and not a golden eagle, as was supposed. Mr. Leadbeater is also of opinion that it is a bird of the first year. Although the bird is of such a large size, measuring with its wings expanded 7 feet 5 inches, it weighs barely 10 lb. The length from the beak to the tail is 3 feet, and the breadth across the shoulders 1 foot. The beak is 3½ inches long, and the centre talon 2 inches. The quill feather from the pinion-joint measures 23½ inches. Its principal haunt was near the South Wood and Houghton chalk-pit, and many mutilated rabbits have been picked up which had been killed by the distinguished visitor. We are indebted to the *West Sussex Gazette* for the above particulars.

As a species, this bird—the white-tailed or cinereous sea eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*—Salby)—is not so rare as the golden eagle, and may be seen frequently on some parts of the coast, where it inhabits the highest rocks and cliffs overhanging the sea. In these inaccessible places it builds its nest, and lays two eggs. It breeds in the Hebrides, Shetland, and Orkney. It enjoys a very extensive range, for it is found in Sweden, Denmark, and northwards to Norway, Iceland, Greenland, and Russia, and southward over the continent of Europe. This bird in its adult state would have the tail perfectly white, while its tail feathers are dark brown, irregularly barred with white. This probably led to its being confounded with the golden eagle, from which, however, it is generically distinct—its principal distinction consisting in its toes being covered the entire length with broad scales; while in

the golden eagle they are covered with small reticulations, except the last distal joint of each toe, which has only three broad scales.

## GUN-BOATS FOR INDIA.

THE East India Company, seeing the advantage which would result from having a flotilla of gun-boats of small dimensions and light draught of water in keeping the water communication completely in the possession of the Indian Government, have ordered Messrs. George Rennie and Sons to construct several small gun-boats on their patent principle.

The dimensions of these vessels are as follow, namely—length, 70 ft.; beam, 11 in.; draught of water, 2 ft. forward, and 2 ft. 6 in. aft, with from five to six tons of coal on board.

There are two engines, each of ten horse-power, horizontal and direct-acting, each engine being entirely independent of the other, and driving a separate screw-propeller, one under each quarter, the intended number of revolutions of which are 320 per minute.

The gun is a long brass 12-pounder, 18 cwt., and pivoted so as to allow the gun to traverse in a circle, and thus command both sides of the river.

During the last month several trials and experiments have been made with the first of these vessels, under the superintendence of a Government engineer. The average speed of six runs was found to be nine knots, or 10½ miles, the engines making an average number of 350 revolutions per minute. The indicated power being 76 horses; pressure in boiler, 50 to 60 lbs.

These vessels were found to turn in a very narrow compass, from the facility of backing or stopping one engine while the other went ahead, which, it is considered, will be of great advantage in some of the small creeks and narrow parts of the upper rivers.

These vessels are divided into three water-tight compartments, the after part being fitted with a deckhouse, adapted for the hot climate of India, in which the crew, as well as the captain, who has a separate cabin, are accommodated. The fore part of the vessel is arranged for the powder-magazine, shell-room, store-rooms, and cooking-galley, &c., and the centre part for the engine, boiler, and coals.

Several of these vessels are now in course of shipment; and, from the facility of putting the parts together, it is expected that in a few days after their arrival in India they will be fit for service.

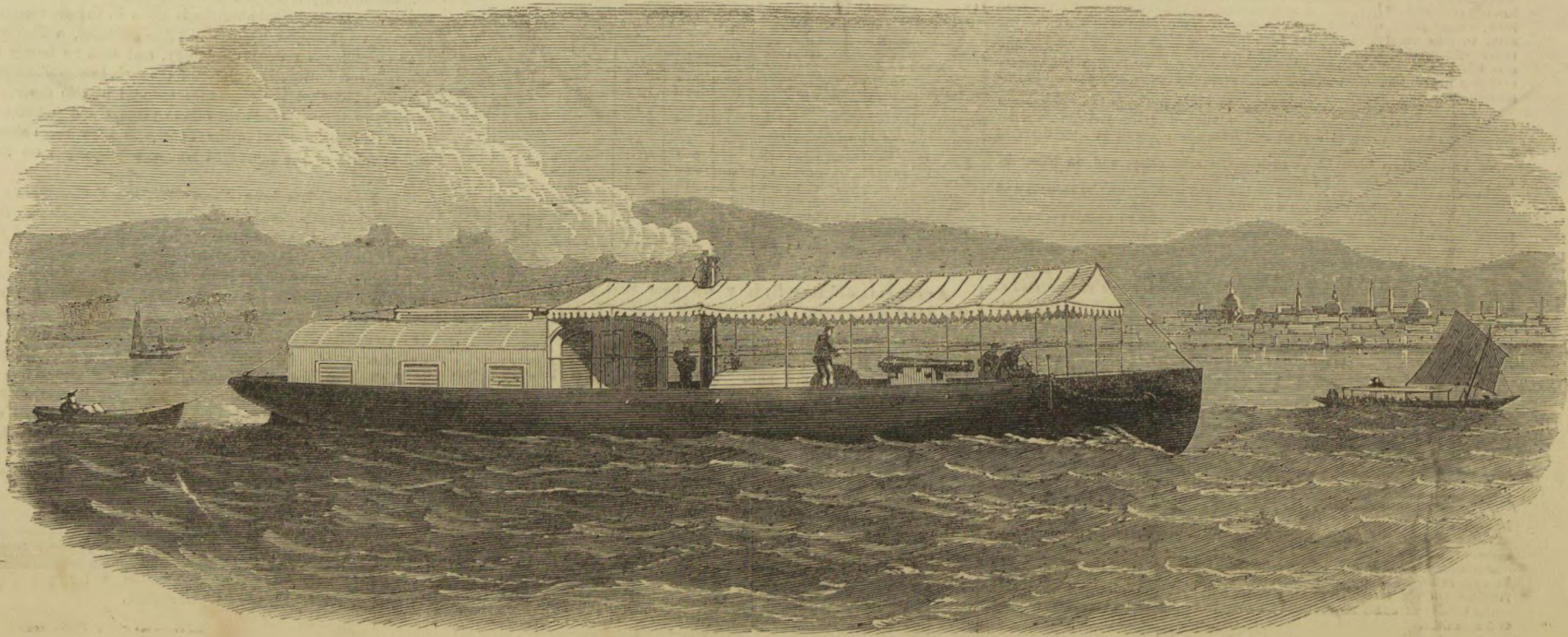
A few of these boats would be of infinite service up the narrow creeks and turnings of the rivers beyond Canton; and we think that the Government would do well in sending some such boats out before the China war is over, more especially as we see the President of the United States mentions in his message the intention of his Government to send out ten gun-boats of shallow draught for the Chinese service.

For the above particulars of Messrs. Rennie's gun-boats we are indebted to the January number of the *Artisan*.

## THE NEW MUSEUM AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

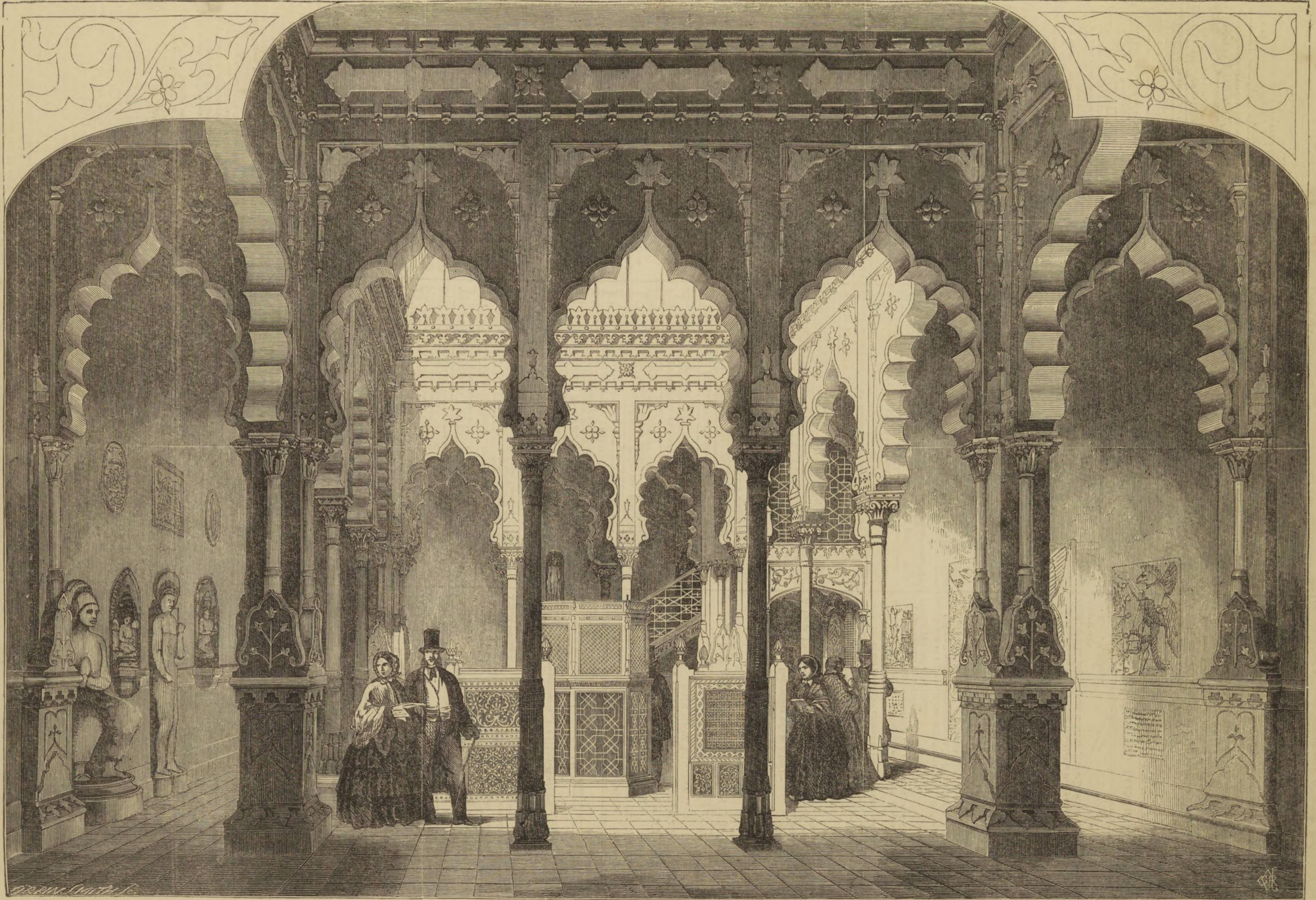
FOR many months past, and indeed until the very day of his death, the late lamented Dr. Forbes Royle was occupied in what to him was truly a labour of love—sorting, identifying, and placing, so as to mutually illustrate and explain each other, the varied and highly-interesting objects which constitute the collection now on the eve of being opened to the public at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street. As might be naturally expected in any selection made under the auspices of one so enthusiastic and so profoundly acquainted with the ancient and modern arts and industry of our Indian Empire, no important illustration of the raw produce, physical geography, manufactures, social economy, costume, arms, implements, habits, faith, and general ethnography of that vast continent will be found to have been overlooked. From Ceylon to the Himalayas—from Bombay to Siam—rich specimens of infinite variety will be found gathered together, and now arranged and displayed with skill and taste, so as to throw light upon many a hitherto dark page in the great chronicles of human culture. Although the space in which these treasures are confined is but limited, the various samples have been so carefully chosen by local committees in India, acting under minute instructions forwarded from this country, and the samples now to be exhibited have been so diligently culled by Dr. Royle from those forwarded by the local committees, that, with few exceptions, each individual specimen has a story of its own to tell, or a lesson to convey; while, at the same time, the total of these stories so told, and of the lessons so conveyed, may be regarded as sufficient to give a succinct epitome of the great and comparatively unknown world of India.

It is, however, rather with the shell than the kernel that we have now to occupy ourselves, since the subject of our Illustration this week is the principal apartment which has been fitted up to receive a valuable series of specimens of native sculpture. The old frequenters of the East India House, in the days when the Company were really traders, would have some difficulty in recognising in this elegant hall the quaintly fitted-up and dingy old room in which the great sales by auction of tea were formerly held. The magic wand of Mr. Digby Wyatt, the Company's architect, who has now, as he did in Paris, worked heart and hand with Dr. Royle, has been waved over the somewhat dilapidated old chamber from which the fragrance of the choicest pekoe had long departed; and a well-lit, cheerful saloon—the architecture of which is made to reproduce the leading forms of a Mahometan masjid—takes its place. This apartment furnishes a happy instance of what architects frequently find to occur—viz., that some local weakness to be remedied, or special necessity to be economically supplied, suggest happy features which but for some such stimulant might never have occurred to the designer or been permitted by his client. Thus, in the old tea sale-room, before its recent conversion into a hall for Indian sculpture, it was found that the fine, heavy, lead-covered roof, although perfectly sound and good, had sunk considerably; and, if left alone to its fate, would probably have at length become dangerous. To remove and replace it by a new one



RENNIE'S LIGHT-DRAUGHT GUN-BOAT FOR THE EAST INDIES.





THE EAST INDIA HOUSE MUSEUM.



would have been costly, commonplace, and probably the new one would not have been as good as the old. It occurred, therefore, to Mr. Wyatt that it would be best, cheapest, and wisest, to restore it to its level, to place supports at intervals beneath it, and to convert his utilitarian constructions into the graceful piers and arches which now give so appropriate a character to this apartment.

In the centre of the sculpture-hall is fixed an open-work pedestal, on which a very beautiful model of the tomb of Shah Jehan and its pierced screen, entirely wrought in white marble, has been placed. This is surrounded by a number of panels of the elegant jali or stone trellis-work which forms so important a feature in the Mahometan architecture of the East, and indeed, in its general principle, of all Mahometan design. On the walls are a series of basso and alto reliefs, commencing with the mythology of Assyria and Persia, proceeding to those of Brahma and Buddha, and including many curious Jain figures. About the room are also disposed numerous minor fragments of ornamental sculpture in bronze, stone, marble, terracotta, and wood. The visitor will do well to observe the peculiar character of some of the Burmese specimens, and should by no means overlook an exceedingly elegant pair of doors, which excel in design those remarkable examples of similar objects which attracted so much attention in the Tunisian department of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

In addition to the quondam tea sale-room, the old residences of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary have been converted with much ingenuity into museum apartments. The old subdivisions have been knocked away, and air, light, and space gained in every possible direction. The new entrance to the Museum for the public will lead them into a hall, adjoining which is a large room, on the ground floor, filled to overflowing with models of buildings, shipping, rites and ceremonies, manufacturing machines and implements, native races and castes, public works, &c. The staircase leading to the first floor is hung with carpets, mats, matting, leather-work, &c. The principal apartment on the first floor has been carefully arranged for the display, under a powerful top as well as side light, of those textile fabrics and articles of luxurious personal equipment for which India is so famous. The upper portion of this apartment is occupied by a gallery (reached by the main staircase), entirely filled with an invaluable set of samples of raw and commercial produce. It was upon the enlightened illustration of this department that poor Dr. Royle was especially occupied at the date of his death. That untoward event has naturally caused delay in the production of a catalogue of the contents of the Museum; but it is to be hoped that ultimately all that he left behind him upon the subject will be given to the world. On his descent from the gallery of raw produce the visitor should pass through an ante-room to the apartment, in one division of which are deposited some exquisite specimens of jewellery and fine work in gold, silver, ivory, and pietra dura; and in the other magnificent arms and armour, with quantities of miscellaneous manufactures in pottery, biddery, brass, wood, and other descriptions of work. On the walls of both divisions of this apartment are hung drawings, photographs, and other illustrations of the arts and manufactures of India. On his exit from this part of the Museum the visitor will enter the hall of sculpture, returning from which he may ascend a staircase which will lead him to the library, containing many objects of the greatest interest, and to the collections of natural history which have been to a great extent rearranged under Dr. Horsfield, who, with the assistance of Mr. Downing, as curator, has now added many of the duties formerly devolving on Dr. Royle to his previous responsibilities under the Company.

Upon the whole, this Museum cannot but prove a great gain to the art-loving and commercial public; and as it has been brought to its present state of comparative completeness with as, we understand, an exceedingly limited total outlay of about £3000, great credit must be given for success, and considerable allowance made for defects, which neither the zeal of Dr. Royle nor the ingenuity of Mr. Wyatt could avoid or supply.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 7.—3rd Sunday in Lent. Moon's last quarter, 6h. 10m. MONDAY, 8.—Bernadotte died, 1844. TUESDAY, 9.—Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; sets, 5h. 52m. WEDNESDAY, 10.—Benjamin West, the painter, died, 1820. THURSDAY, 11.—Bishops expelled Parliament, 1640. FRIDAY, 12.—St. Gregory. Treaty between Britain, France, and Turkey, 1854. SATURDAY, 13.—Gustavus IV. dethroned, 1809.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 13, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 21	6 42	7 3	7 28	8 1	8 33	9 11
10 11	10 50	11 33	12 1	12 50	1 29	2 11

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—In consequence of the triumphal success of the closing representations, and in order to accommodate the numbers who have been unable to obtain places, THREE CONCLUDING PERFORMANCES will be given on TUESDAY, March 16; THURSDAY, March 18; and SATURDAY, March 20. They will be arranged as follows:—Tuesday, March 16, LA TRAVIATA. Violetta, Pico-Iomoli; Alfredo, Gugioli. Thursday, March 18, IL TRAVATTORE. Leonora, Spessa; Arnica, Kneller; Marzio, Gugioli. Saturday, March 20, LA FIGLIA DEL RE. Maria, Pico-Iomoli. Last scene of I MARTIRI, comprising the celebrated duo by Melio, Piccolomini and Signor Gugioli. Prices:—Pit stalls, 12s. 6d.; boxes (to hold four persons), pit, and one pair, 29 2s.; grand tier, 43 3s.; two pair, 41 5s.; three pair, 15s.; gallery boxes, 10s.; gallery stalls, 3s. 6d.; pit, 5s. 6d.; gallery, 2s. The Box-office will be opened on Thursday, March 11. Places in the theatre may be secured by application to Mr. Fish, stage door, Her Majesty's Theatre, or other representations can be possibly given before the commencement of the Summer Season.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—Under the Management of Mr. Charles Kean.—Monday and Friday, HAMLET. Tuesday and Thursday, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Wednesday and Saturday, LOUIS XI. And the Fantomine every evening.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, THE LOVE CHASE. Miss Amy Sedgwick, as Constance; The Widow Green, Mrs. Wilkins, her first appearance; Lydia, Miss Bulmer, her first appearance; Sir William Fenslove, Mr. Chippendale. With PRESENTED AT COURT: Geoffrey, Mr. Buckstone; and SHOCKING EVENTS. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME. After which, for the last three nights, the Pantomime of THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.

**MR. J. L. TOOLE (ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE)** begs to announce his BENEFIT for WEDNESDAY NEXT, when will be acted THE ARCHER OF FLANDERS (first time). Miss Woolgar, Mrs. B. White, Miss Webb; Charles Dillon, Mr. Shore, Mr. Toole. THE BIRTHPLACE OF PODGER (never acted). Miss Terpan; Mr. Barrett, Mr. Toole. Mr. Tom Taylor's Comic Drama, OUR CLERKS—Miss Webb; Mr. Calhaem, Mr. Holston, Mr. Toole; and the New Farce, DOUBT'S DUMMIES—the Princes, Miss Woolgar, and Mr. Toole. Tickets and Places, Box-office; and Mr. J. L. Toole, 17, Wellington street North, Exeter Change, Strand.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.**—Success Unprecedented.—Crowded houses every night.—Great Hit of Lover's Popular Irish Drama of RORY O'MORE. A new original Drama, by C. Selby, called AN HOUR IN SEVILLE: Character by Mrs. B. Williams. To conclude with LATEST FROM NEW YORK.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE. This Evening the Entertainments will commence with the Romantic and Equestrian Spectacle from Harrison Ainsworth's popular novel, entitled ROCKWOOD, or Turpin's Ride to York; followed by incomparable SCENES in the ARENA; and a variety of other Entertainments. Commence at Seven.

**SURREY THEATRE.**—Second Week of Miss Goddard; Reappearance of Mr. B. Norton.—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the Play of THE FATAL MARRIAGE. Tuesday and Thursday, LUCRETIA BORGIA. Miss Goddard, Miss Webster; Messrs. Creswick, Shepherd, Potter, Eburne, and Fernandez. THE TWO POLTS: Thomas Polt, Mr. B. Norton; Peter Polt, Mr. Widdicombe. AND THE ORPHAN OF GLENCOE.

**GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE,** Shore-ditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Mr. CHARLES DILLON, the eminent tragedian, having met with immense success, will repeat his great character of "Belshazzar" next week, supported by Mr. Barrett and the talented company.

**MUSICAL UNION SOIREE, No. 3.—TUESDAY, MARCH 9th.** HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Quintet, F. min. No. 10, Onslow. Trio, E. flat. Piano, Clarinet, and Viola. Mozart. Ronolo, 4. 4 min. Op. 109, Schubert. Quartet, No. 3, in D. Beethoven. Solo, Violoncello, Flauto. Vocal pieces sung by the Orpheus Glee Union. Artists: M. Stainton, Goffie, Schreurs, Paque, and Platt. Clarinet: Papé. Pianist: Lindsay Sloper and Pauer. Visitors, admissions to the Royal Box and non-reserved Seats, 7s. each, to be had at Cramer and Co., Chappell, and Oliver, Bond-street.

**FIFTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT.** THE SISTERS SOPHIA AND ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at Bristol, March 8, 9, and 10; Gloucester, 11; Cirencester, 12.

**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED** (late Miss P. HORTON) will repeat their Entertainment every evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; stalls, 2s.; secured, without extra charge, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street; and Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

**CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,** Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—24th CONCERT. Commencing at 8 On Saturday a Morning Performance, commencing at 3. "Hoop-dee-Doodee-doo" Nightly. Prices 1s., 2s., and 3s.

**PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—LAST WEEK BUT TWO.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3, and every Evening (except Saturday) at 8. Stalls, 2s.; Balcony Stalls, 4s.; Boxes, 2s. 1st. Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, Two Guineas, One Guinea and a Half, and One Guinea. Places to be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.**

**MR. CHARLES COTTON'S ROSE, SHAMROCK, and THISTLE,** introducing Characteristic Costumes, with Songs, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight; Saturday, at Three. PRINCE OF WALES HALL, 309, Regent-street. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s., secured at Mitchell's Library, Bond-street, and at the Hall.

**MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street.** The Nuptial Group. H.R.H. the Princess Royal in her beautiful Bridal Dress of Honiton Lace, trimmed with orange flowers—the admiration of every one; also, H.R.H. Prince Frederick of Prussia. Admission, 1s.; extra room, 6d. Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

**H.R.H. the PRINCESS ROYAL.—EXHIBITION at the FRENCH GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall.**—Messrs. COLNAGHI beg to announce that, by permission of Her Majesty, the Picture of her Royal Highness Victoria, Princess Royal, Princess Frederick William of Prussia, by Winterhalter, is now on VIEW for a few days. Admission to the Gallery, 1s. each person.

**H.M. the EMPRESS EUGENIE.—EXHIBITION at the FRENCH GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall.**—Messrs. COLNAGHI beg to announce that, by permission of H.M. the Emperor Napoleon III., the Great Picture by Winterhalter of the Empress Eugenie surrounded by the Ladies of her Court is now on view. Admission to the Gallery, 1s. each person.

**THE BRIDEMAIDS at the MARRIAGE.—EXHIBITION at the FRENCH GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall.**—Messrs. COLNAGHI beg to announce that, by permission of Her Majesty, the Photographic Coloured Picture, the property of Her Majesty, of the Bridemaids at the Marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, taken by Caldesi and Montecchi, is now on View for a few days.—Admission to the Gallery, 1s. each person.

**FEMALE ARTISTS' SOCIETY.**—Works intended for exhibition in 1858 will be received on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of March, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, between ten and five o'clock. All expenses of carriage must be borne by the senders. The Exhibition will open on the 5th of April.

**MAYALL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224 and 226, Regent-street.**—Photographs, Daguerreotypes, and Stereoscopes, in the highest style of art, taken daily. Specimens on view.

**CHELtenham GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—MONUMENT to the Memory of the late Esq. ARTHUR MARCUS HILL CHEEK, 6th R.N.I., "The Martyr of Allahabad."**

A Committee of the Pupils of the School has been formed with a view to erecting by subscription a Monument to the memory of this brave young Christian Soldier. Any gentlemen who were boarders at the school with him between 1852 and 1855, and who wish to subscribe to the fund, are requested to communicate either with Dr. Humphreys, the Head Master, or with the Subscribers.

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Messrs. Tattersall have kindly consented to take charge of a Subscription List. This list will be confined to noblemen and gentlemen. The Fee is Ten Guineas, which must be paid in advance to Messrs. Tattersall, who will retain the subscription until the secret art has been communicated to the subscriber. Each remittance must be accompanied by a reference, and each subscriber, before his name can be positively received, must sign a compact not to disclose Mr. Rarey's art to others. Mr. Rarey reserves to himself the right of refusing to receive any name. Mr. Rarey will commence teaching in classes, in the order of registration, at the private Riding-school of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, which has been kindly placed by his Grace at his service from eleven to one o'clock daily. When five hundred subscribers' names have been received the list will be closed, and a week's notice will be given before opening the instruction classes. Further information, with important testimonials, may be obtained from Messrs. Tattersall, Grosvenor-place, to whose order all checks must be made payable.

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VISITOR.—The Lord Bishop of London. PRESIDENT.—The Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly.—for fallen women of a higher class in point of station, education, or comparative inexperience in vice. The house is filling fast, and funds are needed. Communications to be addressed to the Lady Superintendent at the Home; the Hon. Secs., Rev. John R. Byrne, 25, Bury-street, St. James's, S.W.; Rev. R. R. Hutton, Colney Hatch, N., by whom contributions will be thankfully received; as well as by the Rev. J. E. Kempe, St. James's Rectory, Piccadilly, W.; and Robert Hook, Esq., 16, St. James's-street, S.W.

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PRESIDENT.—The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR. CHAIRMAN.—GEO. GLASS SANDMAN, Esq. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—JOHN GRIFITH, Esq. The Hospital is entirely supported by voluntary contributions, 20 Guineas constituting a Life Governor, 10 Guineas a Life Subscriber, and 2 Guineas annually a Governor. Since its foundation 12000 patients have been relieved. The following amounts, received during the last fortnight, are gratefully acknowledged:—A Thank Offering, R. H. ... £5 0 0 James, Sir W. C. Hart. ... £1 0 0 Ardenoff, Miss. ... 20 0 0 Merchant-Taylors, the Worshipful Company of ... 31 0 0 The Rev. J. ... 10 10 0 Post, Miss. ... 1 0 0 Dew, Miss. ... 5 0 0 Rice, the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. ... 10 0 0 Fydeil, Mrs. ... 5 0 0 Savory, A. B., Esq. ... 2 2 0 Ford, Mr. William ... 0 10 0 Garratt, John, Esq., Jun. (additional) 2 2 0 Sikes, Henry, Esq. ... 10 0 0 Gutch, George, Esq. ... 10 10 0 S. W., per S. Grimaldi, Esq. ... 2 0 0 Boars the Ven. Archdeacon ... 1 1 0 White, Miss. ... 5 0 0 Hutton, Thomas, Esq. ... 2 2 0 Subscriptions are received by the Treasurer, John Masterson, Esq., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.; or by the Secretary, Mr. J. F. Whiskin, at the Hospital, City-road, London, E.C. Dated February 8, 1858.

**THE WEDDING TOUR OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL: FESTIVITIES AT BERLIN. PRINTED IN COLOURS.**

**THE WAR IN CHINA. THE MUTINY IN INDIA. EXHIBITION OF PICTURES IN THE BRITISH INSTITUTION THE NEW MINISTRY.**

In order to fully illustrate these Events, A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 13.

The following Engravings will be given:—The Landing of the Princess Royal at Antwerp. Printed in colours. A Large Picture of the Entry of the Princess Royal into Berlin in a Carriage drawn by Eight cream-coloured Horses. Size of two pages. Printed in Colours. A Wedding Song, set to Music. The Words in German and English. Festival of Trades at Berlin. One Page. Hall of Knights at Berlin, with ornamental and highly-decorated ceiling. The Bridal Procession in St. James's Chapel. (This Engraving has been inserted at the particular request of numerous Subscribers.) Several Wedding Presents.

A Large Engraving of the Taking of Canton, drawn by our Special Artist, who was present during the operations; and other Engravings from Sketches from China. Hindoo Festival.—The Hoolie.

Exhibition of Pictures in the British Institution, Pall-mall:—"Hope" and "Disappointment." Painted by A. J. Woolmer. "The Hay Harvest." H. Jutsum. "Charcoal Burning on the Tyrolean Alps." H. Johnson. "The Campbells are coming." F. Goodall, A.R.A. "The Muleteers." From the Glasgow Art-Union. R. Ansdell. Also, a Picture by W. H. Knight.

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**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.**

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1858.

LORD CLARENDON'S vindication of himself and his late colleagues, in the House of Lords on Monday, supplies a complete justification of the vote which broke up their Administration. It will lessen the regret of the public at losing them, though it will add nothing to its confidence in their successors. They were condemned by the majority of the House of Commons for not having answered Count Walewski's letter of January 20th before they brought forward the Conspiracy Bill. Lord Clarendon defends the letter. He says "no insult was intended by it"—"there was no desire manifested in it to interfere with the right of asylum in this country"—"it was not possible, he believes, for the French Government to have communicated with our Government in terms more moderate or less offensive"—Ministers might have answered in a despatch "which would figure well in a blue-book," but they could not



answer Count Walewski's letter "satisfactorily, because they knew that the assertions it contained were true." Lord Clarendon and the Ministers therefore thought the language of the despatch—which, in conjunction with very similar language in the addresses of the French Colonels, roused the indignation of England—was moderate, friendly, and true. Nay, he conceives it to have been a feeble expression of the "universal horror excited by such murderous attempts." Having such an opinion of the despatch, and at the same time "desiring (more like an advocate of the French Colonels than of the English nation) to give some satisfaction to public opinion in France," he forbore to answer it till a bill could be introduced into Parliament to amend our law. We may be thankful he did not answer it, for, with such a disposition to conciliate "public opinion in France," with such a conviction that Count Walewski's assertions "were all true," and that the language in which they were expressed was "extremely moderate," his answer would have been unworthy even of a diplomatic "blue-book," and must have branded England indelibly with all Walewski's imputations. The just censure passed by the House of Commons on Lord Clarendon and his colleagues for sanctioning, by their acquiescence, accusations dishonourable to their country, was an answer more truly significant of the national feeling, and more impressive for Europe than any diplomatic despatch could be.

Lord Clarendon's language, as an indication of the sentiments of "Liberal" statesmen, and the revelations in his speech, are calculated to alarm all the friends of freedom. It would seem that the language of Count Walewski's note is extremely moderate for the noble Lord, and his representations very true, in contrast to the more vehement language and more urgent representations he is accustomed to hear from the same quarter. He has been assailed, it is plain, over and over again, by charges of England giving shelter to assassins, and by demands for an alteration in our laws; and has "often told M. Persigny, and Count Walewski, and the Emperor of France, on more occasions than one, that no consideration on earth would induce Parliament to pass a measure for the extradition of foreign political refugees, that our asylum could not be infringed, and that we adhered to certain principles on that subject which were so old and sacred that they could not be touched." Why should these repeated statements have been made unless to repel repeated complaints and demands? The French Government was made aware, the noble Lord tells us, "of the views and intentions of Ministers," and in "particular that they could not do away with the privilege of asylum." For them to "ask for authority to send away any foreigner whom a foreign Government may suspect, or say they suspect, without even adducing any proof of guilty purpose, is utterly out of the question." That was, therefore, required. "We might," the noble Lord says, "as well ask Parliament to annex England to France." M. de Persigny, who urges such demands, and who, Lord Clarendon says, "fully shares the feelings of his countrymen," makes allowance for "the difficulties of the Ministers;" in other words, M. de Persigny makes allowance for their inability, in spite of their wish, to comply with the demands of the Imperial Government. The unintended revelations of the noble Lord, implied in his various statements, of the opinions and designs of the secret diplomacy of which we heard so much a year or two ago—the diplomacy which dares not write, even for a "blue-book," the answer it verbally gives—will probably convince the public that the vote of the House of Commons on the second reading of the Conspiracy Bill saved England and saved society from as great a danger, though of a different kind, as that which menaced France.

The noble Lord, though duly sensible of the intimate union of the two nations, seems, we regret to say, to have been more desirous to give satisfaction to public opinion in France than in England, and to lessen "exacerbation" there, than indignation here. Otherwise he would have remembered that just now England, with the Indian difficulty on her hands, is extremely and justly jealous of any attempt to "bully her;" that, united as all Europe now is in one common league to preserve peace, ensure security and promote progress, the public here has seen with much anxiety, not to say alarm, the unhappy tendency to extreme despotism lately and strongly developed in the Government of our ally, as indicated in its conduct relative to the elections and the press; and, remembering these facts, he would have saved his own reputation and preserved his party in office by recognising in them overwhelming reasons for avoiding now even the very faintest semblance of yielding to the Imperial demands. Had he felt as much confidence in the free and maturely-formed public opinion of England as he was alarmed by what the Colonels said in France—the only mouthpieces of public opinion there—he would unhesitatingly have preferred permanent dignity to acquiescence in temporary dishonour. He would have acted from the conviction that our people, highly as they respect the talents of the Emperor, and steadfastly as they would shield him and his Government from every criminal attempt, regarding its continuance as essential for the tranquillity of France, can only give it a moral support, as their conviction is strong that it is conducive to the common and general welfare. By interest now all the people of Europe are one, and all are equally opposed to assassination to initiate revolutions, and to the timid despotisms which infallibly provoke them. Called on most justly and earnestly as they now are by the authorities in France to reprobate an infamous crime, they cannot express their reprobation without insisting on the great truth confirmed by the example of England and the United States, that rulers are always perfectly safe, public order assured, and nations prosperous wherever the people are free.

**WILLS.**—The will of the Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Percy Smythe, Viscount Strangford (Ireland) and Baron Penhurst (England), was proved in London by the sole executor, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington—personality, £7000. To the Earl of Stamford has bequeathed his porphyry jars, presented by the King of Sweden to his father, the sixth Earl of Strangford, when Ambassador at Sweden; also specific bequests are given to the Countess of Stamford, Lady Harry Vane, and the Countess of Tankerville; to Mrs. Benjamin Disraeli a collection of birds, butterflies, and chrysalis, as acknowledgments of their attention during his illness; to the Right Hon. B. Disraeli two Turkish swords.—The will of the Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L., F.S.A., Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, was proved, in London, under £14,000, by his widow, the sole executrix, who takes a life interest in his property; bequeaths his Geneva Bible (1600) to the library of St. John the Baptist College, Oxford; and a moiety of the dividends of the residue to the augmentation of the librarian's place in St. John the Baptist College.—The will of William Wallis Francis, Esq., of Colchester, Essex, has been proved under £18,000 personality.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK TRIAL.

This important trial was brought to a close on Saturday last, having occupied the unwearied attention of the Judge and jury for thirteen days. At twelve o'clock Lord Campbell proceeded to sum up the case to the jury. The Judge represented to the jury that the main charge against the defendants was that of representing the bank to be in a sound and flourishing condition when it was not so, and of conspiring thus to deceive those who had an interest in it. The Chief Justice proceeded to analyse the evidence as it affected the seven gentlemen who were thus accused of conspiracy, and in doing so he strongly pronounced in favour of Mr. Stapleton.

The jury withdrew at four o'clock, and were absent two hours, when they returned into court to say that they were unanimously of opinion that three of the defendants were guilty, but that there was one dissentient as to the guilt of the others. The jury were again sent into their room, and again they consulted for two hours. At eight o'clock they re-entered the court with a verdict of guilty against all, but coupled with a recommendation that mercy should be extended to Messrs. Stapleton, Kennedy, Owen, and MacLeod. An effort was made to get sentence postponed till Monday, so that affidavits might be presented in mitigation of punishment, but Lord Campbell at once proceeded to pass the judgment of the Court; and, after some very severe remarks, Messrs. Brown, Esdaile, and Cameron were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment as first-class misdemeanants. Mr. Alderman Kennedy was next adjudged nine months' imprisonment, Mr. Owen six, and Mr. MacLeod three. "The jury," continued his Lordship, "has found Mr. Stapleton guilty, but I cannot conscientiously sentence him to a severer punishment than a fine of 1s. to the Queen."

This protracted trial was brought to a close at eight o'clock on the evening of the thirteenth day. The greatest excitement prevailed both in and out of the court, Guildhall-yard and the neighbourhood being crowded with persons anxious to learn the result.

**PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.**—On Monday the annual meeting of this society was held at the London Tavern—George Eyre, Esq., of the Queen's printing-office, occupied the chair. The society was established in 1827, for the relief of aged and infirm printers and their families, and the report read to the meeting congratulated the subscribers on the continued success of the society. A portion of the fund contributed to the Caxton Memorial Fund has been invested in the purchase of £493 11s. 11d. New Three per Cent Stock, and there is a further sum still to be invested, amounting to £275 13s. 8d., which is at present placed to the general funds of the society. The balance-sheet showed the receipts for the past year to have been £1454, being nearly £140 more than the previous year, while the expenditure remained the same, and there was a balance in hand of £59 4s. 3d.; £500 14s. 11d. had been added to the funded property of the society, making its entire amount £3465 8s. 6d. The number of pensioners of the society since its formation was 281 and the present number 53, which, by additions that day, will be made 58. There were 18 men and 16 women candidates for election to the benefits of the society, and at the close of the poll which took place the successful candidates were declared to be—Robert Chester, Amelia Dunphy, Esther Hall, William Foxley, and Samuel Cartwright. The meeting resolved that a "Caxton Pension" should be created as soon as sufficient funds should be received to produce £25 a year, and that the recipient of such pension should be the male candidate at an election of pensioners of the society having the greatest number of votes, who shall have subscribed not less than twenty-five years, and be not under sixty years of age, who shall be called the "Caxton Pensioner," and shall retain the pension during life.

**PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.**—On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Several sums were voted in acknowledgment of gallant services performed at different parts of the British coasts; among others a reward of £6 10s. was voted to the crew of the institution's life-boat stationed at Youghal, for rescuing, during a gale of wind, the crew, consisting of fourteen men, of the Norwegian barque *Galatea*, which was wrecked on Youghal bar on the 8th ult. The society have decided to station a first-class life-boat at Fraserburgh, on the north-east coast of Scotland, a benevolent gentleman having offered to make a present of the cost of a life-boat to the institution for that coast. A new life-boat has just been sent by the society to Ardmore; and it was said that it had now seventy life-boats under its management, to maintain which in a state of thorough efficiency involved a large annual outlay. The liabilities of the institution for life-boats, carriages, and boat-houses are upwards of £3000.

**ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.**—The annual general meeting of the governors of this institution, which has been formed for the treatment of clubfoot, spinal, and other deformities, was held on Thursday last at the hospital in Oxford-street—Quarles Harris, Esq., in the chair. From the report read by the secretary it appeared that the receipts for the year amounted to £2660 19s. 4d., being an increase over the ordinary receipts of any previous year; but they were not equal to the augmented expenditure, owing to a new ward having been opened during the year, increasing the number of beds to forty-four. The number of patients admitted during the year was 1580; total since the opening of the hospital, 22,307. There are 200 severe cases waiting for admission, but they cannot be received for want of funds. A bequest of £500 has been made to the charity, and an additional £500 is also to be left to the hospital, if, within one year after the death of the survivor of three persons named, five or a less number of persons give a like sum to the hospital. The report was received. Thanks were given to the various officers of the charity; and, an amendment of the rules having been agreed to, the meeting separated.

**SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS.**—The annual meeting of this society was held at the London Tavern on Thursday last—John Labouchere, Esq., in the chair. The report of the committee, after referring to the loss sustained by the society in consequence of the death of the Duchess of Gloucester, stated that the amount collected at the last annual dinner, held under the presidency of the Earl of Harrowby, was £2027 11s. 3d., and that a legacy of £200 had been left to the society by the late Mr. Joseph Connan. It next referred to the number of recipients of the funds during the past year:—Eighty-four received 5s.; nine received 7s. 6d. a week; sixty-three, 8s.; eight received 7s. a month, and two 5s. a month. The entire sum expended in this way amounted to the sum of £1397 6s. 6d. The jubilee bounty of £5 per annum was given to six persons. The free passages given to 231 persons amounted to £407 6s. 6d. The casual relief afforded in 1747 instances amounted to £814 14s. During the year there were eight deaths in the almshouses in Norwood. The report was received; after which an election for seventeen persons took place, and the meeting adjourned.

**THE METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S ASSOCIATION.**—The eleventh anniversary of this excellent institution—the object of which is to provide and distribute funds to members in cases of sickness or accident, and to insure sums of money on the death of members—took place on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern, when it was attended by about 100 gentlemen. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence presided on the occasion. A liberal amount of subscriptions was announced in the course of the evening.

**THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR (Lord Chelmsford)** sat for the first time in his judicial capacity on Wednesday morning at Lincoln's Inn, in conjunction with the Lords Justices Knight Bruce and Turner, to hear an appeal motion from the Master of the Rolls, in the matter of the Hull and London Fire and Life Assurance Company.

**CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A GIRL.**—Sarah Brown, a girl of thirteen, living with her mother, a charwoman, at 57, Bond-street, Lambeth, has been committed to take her trial at the next Kingston Assizes for manslaughter. Her mother left her at home to mind the baby, her brother, and she, in a passion, placed him in a bowl of scalding water, from the effects of which the child died.

**SPECIAL SERVICES AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.**—The following is a list of the preachers at the evening services in Westminster Abbey for March:—7th, Bishop of St. Andrews; 14th, 21st, 28th, Dr. Wordsworth.—The preachers during the same period at St. Margaret's will be—7th, Rev. Canon Stanley; 14th, the Dean of Westminster; 21st, the Rector of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; 28th, Rev. Canon Dale.

**WELSH CHARITY SCHOOL.**—Monday being St. David's-day, the 143rd anniversary festival of the Society of Ancient Britons, which maintains a large educational establishment for the children of Welsh parents dwelling in this metropolis, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. The subscriptions during the course of the evening amounted to within a few pounds of £1000.

**ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION HOUSE.**—On Saturday last the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner the Aldermen and members of the Court of Common Council of the wards of Dowgate, Aldersgate, Aldgate, Bass's-shaw, Billingsgate, Bishopsgate, Bread-street, Bridge, Broad-street, and their ladies; the Sheriffs, the Mayor and Corporation of Gloucester (for which city the Lord Mayor is member), the managers and several members of the committee of the Stock Exchange, as well as a number of distinguished private friends. Covers were laid in the Egyptian Hall for upwards of 200.

**THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.**—The governors of the Foundling Hospital have recently appropriated a room for the reception of the works of art belonging to the institution. These include not only the pictures by Hogarth, Reynolds, Wilson, and other painters of the English school, the works in marble by Rubens and Rysbrack, but also the cartoon of the "Murder of the Innocents," designed by Raphael, and now in the National Gallery. The cartoon was bequeathed to the Foundling Hospital by Prince Hoare, and as it was lent to the trustees of the National Gallery, in 1840, on the understanding that it was to be returned when required, it will now be claimed. The collection will be accessible to visitors under certain conditions.

## THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace on Monday morning for Osborne. Her Majesty and his Royal Highnesses were accompanied by Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, and attended by the Duchess of Wellington, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Lord Colville, Captain the Hon. D. De Ros, and the Master of the Household. The Queen and the Prince were conducted to their carriage by the Marquis of Exeter, Earl Delawarr, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Caithness, Sir Edward Bowater, and Colonel F. H. Seymour. The Royal party left Buckingham Palace at half-past ten o'clock in six carriages, escorted by a detachment of light dragoons, for the private station at Vauxhall of the London and South-Western Railway, whence her Majesty proceeded by special train to Gosport, and, crossing the Solent in the *Fairy* steam-yacht, arrived at Osborne at half-past two o'clock. The Prince of Wales, attended by Mr. Gibbs, followed his illustrious parents later in the day, and arrived at Osborne the same evening. The inclemency of the weather has not prevented the Queen and the Royal family from taking daily walking exercise in the grounds. The Queen and Prince Consort, during their present sojourn at Osborne, will visit the *Euryalus*, Captain Tarleton, C.B., in which ship Prince Alfred is shortly to embark on a voyage round the world.

Lord Colville (Clerk Marshal) has relieved Major-General Buckley in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen; and Captain the Hon. Dudley De Ros has relieved Colonel F. H. Seymour in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince Consort. The Hon. Beatrice Byng and the Hon. Emily Cathcart have succeeded the Hon. Misses Stanley and Stopford as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. The Court will return to Buckingham Palace on the 15th instant.

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, accompanied by a numerous suite, has left Claridge's Hotel for Paris. His Highness proceeds in the first instance to Sardinia, and will afterwards travel in Italy for several months.

Their Highnesses the Siamese Ambassadors left Claridge's Hotel on Thursday morning for Paris, en route to Siam, via Marseilles. Their Highnesses were escorted by a guard of honour to the station, whence they proceeded by special train to Dover.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers attended on Monday at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, and were severally introduced to the Earl of Malmesbury, the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Earl and Countess of Derby will have dinner and evening parties on Wednesday next, and on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

Viscountess Palmerston will hold "receptions" at Cambridge House this evening, and on Saturday, the 13th inst.

## THE ELECTIONS.—PROSPECTS OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

NOWHERE has any active opposition been organised against the re-election of the new Ministers, whose return may be looked upon as safe. Several of the elections have already taken place.

On Wednesday Sir J. Pakington was re-elected for Droitwich; the Right Hon. C. Forester, for Wenlock; Mr. H. Whitmore, for Bridgnorth; and Lord Naas, for Cockermouth. On the same day Mr. Inglis (Lord Advocate) was elected for Stamford in the place of Sir F. Thesiger (Lord Chelmsford). Lord Stanley was re-elected for King's Lynn on Thursday without opposition.

The addresses issued have been for the most part bald, and carefully guarded in the expression of opinion. Indeed, Sir Fitzroy Kelly (the new Attorney-General) is the only member who speaks decidedly on any subject; and his open utterance offers a marked contrast to the studied vagueness of the others. Addressing the electors of East Suffolk, he says:—

My sentiments upon Parliamentary reform are well known to you all. Whenever the time shall have arrived for the further consideration of this all-important question, I shall be found ready to support and assist in any measure for the extension of the elective franchise to every man in Britain qualified by property or by education to exercise it with independence and intelligence. A redistribution of the boroughs and towns possessed and unpossessed of the franchise, so that all above the rank of villages may be represented in the Legislature, is, in my opinion, called for upon every ground of justice and expediency. For why should Yar-mouth return two members to Parliament while Lowestoft is without any representative at all? I think, also, that the proportion between the numbers of the population and its representatives should be much more just and proximate throughout the counties and towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Looking at the columns of our metropolitan and provincial contemporaries for an indication of the feeling of the country towards the new Government, we are induced to say that perhaps no Tory Administration entered office less likely to be prejudged or unfairly opposed. Those newspapers which were directly under the guidance of the Palmerston officials continue warmly to espouse the cause of the fallen Minister, but in other newspapers there is little evidence that the late Minister had many sincere friends in the nation at the period of his defeat, or that there exists a party of any influence that would desire his recall to office.

THE MEMBERS OF LORD DERBY'S CABINET took formal possession of their respective offices on Saturday last. The first Cabinet Council of the new Government was held on Saturday afternoon, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street, at which all the new Ministers were present.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—The centenary festival of the Orphan Working School, Maitland-park, Haverstock-hill, was held last Saturday evening at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, when about 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, M.P. The subscriptions on Saturday were £2513. It was announced to the meeting that the Queen had purchased, on behalf of the Prince of Wales, a second life nomination of 250 guineas.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting on Tuesday his Royal Highness the Prince Consort was unanimously elected President, in the room of the late Duke of Devonshire; and Professor Lindley, Secretary, as a successor to the late Dr. Royle. Notwithstanding the badness of the weather the rooms were crowded, and the display of flowers and fruit magnificent.

M. SIMON BERNARD was re-examined at Bow-street on Tuesday. The first witness was Joseph de Giorgi, the keeper of the Café Suisse in Tichborne-street, Leicester-square, and partner with a Mons. Righenzi in the Café Suisse at Brussels. Giorgi deposed that Bernard was a customer of his, and that in December last, being about to visit Brussels, Bernard asked him to take over for him a number of hollow half balls of iron (the bombs used in the attempt at Paris), as a new invention connected with gas. Bernard also came to Brussels a day or two after, and arranged for one of the waiters to go to Paris with a carpet-bag containing these balls. The day after a gentleman came with Bernard, whom the witness had since recognised as Orsini. The case was again remanded to Thursday, on which day additional evidence was adduced, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned to Thursday next, when Mr. Bodkin (who appeared on behalf of the prosecution) hoped, he said, to be able to complete the case against the prisoner.

## BENGAL SEPOYS OFF DUTY

MANY and various as our Illustrations of every phase of the mutiny and its authors have been, we believe that no portrait of the sepoy out of uniform has yet been presented to our readers, and without it but an imperfect impression of his personal appearance and characteristics can be obtained; for no greater contrast can be imagined than is presented by the "Jack" buttoned up in his red coat of coarse cloth and clumsily-cut trousers and unblackened shoes, with his stock made of beads around his neck, and a cap like a charity boy's on his head, as he comes to make a report to the captain of his company, and the same individual, when off duty, swaggering through the bazaar in his snow-white kurta and dhotee (dhotee, the cloth which, fastened round the waist and brought up between the legs, forms a pair of loose and comfortable drawers), carefully plaited down the front so as to exhibit its coloured silk border, with murlin skull cap jauntily stuck on his well-oiled locks very much on one side, and carrying a rod of polished iron for a walking-stick, looking a thorough rake and bully, but one, it is to be hoped, whose race is pretty nearly run.

The individuals whose portraits are here presented were picked out of a large number by their commanding officer, and tried to justify his choice by getting up very splendidly for the occasion. Their pugris and cummerbunds (turbans and waistcloths) were part of the plunder of Mooltan, which is famous for its rich and durable silks, and were arranged with anxious care to exhibit the greatest possible quantity of kimcub border. They stood like statues, and were highly interesting at hearing that their likenesses were to go to England—in fact, seemed almost sorry when the operation was concluded.





BENGAL SEPOYS OUT OF UNIFORM.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. CARPENTER, JUN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





THE WAR IN CHINA.—ATTACK ON THE "BANFERER'S" BOAT IN SAI LAU CREEK CANTON RIVER.—SEE PAGE 237.



TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

NEXT Wednesday the annual war of authors against booksellers is to be renewed in the rooms of the Royal Literary Fund. The representatives of Tonson, Lintot, and Baskerville, assemble on that day in council, to oppose in full phalanx, and in possession, the representatives of Shakspeare, Fielding, and we will add the founder of the institution, the Reverend David Williams. The three registrars of the fund inform the members of the corporation that the election of officers, &c., is to take place on that day; and three authors—members of the corporation, but not on either committee or council—inform their fellow-members that on Wednesday, the 10th, they will again carry the war of reform into the ranks of the opposing committee. The three registrars—not unfairly supposed to be the mainstay of the fund as it at present exists—are (so the card informs us) John Bowyer Nichols, W. H. Harrison, and John Dickinson. The three reformers who oppose the registrars are C. W. Dilke, senior, Charles Dickens, and John Forster—all six honourable men, having, we believe, all of them, the interests of literature at heart, and desirous only of effecting as much good as they can with the means at their disposal.

As the corporation of the Literary Fund at present stands, it is (there is no concealing the fact) in the hands of publishers, booksellers, stationers, printers, and binders, backed up by a small sprinkling of authors, a Bishop, and a member of the House of Commons. The reformers, on the other hand, are unmistakable authors, earnest and well informed, determined if possible to make the fund what it should be—of the greatest assistance to authors in need at the least possible cost. The registrars have not as yet put forth any statement, in addition to their last year's argument, in behalf of the fund as it at present exists; the reformers, on the other hand, have just put forth a pamphlet of sixteen well-written octavo pages, entitled "The Case of the Reformers of the Literary Fund Stated by Charles W. Dilke, Charles Dickens, and John Forster." As this pamphlet is not in the hands of every author, and as publishers (so it seems) have no desire to give it additional publicity, a few paragraphs, such as *tell* in literary circles, will amuse the readers of this column. There is a touch of Charles Dickens in the following extract:—

But the most remarkable feature of the annual meeting of March, 1857, was that part of the proceedings which referred to the alleged house fund, amounting, in 1821, to £6541. The reader will bear in mind that at the previous annual meeting the reformers had been told, when they objected to the great expense of maintaining the society's present house for nine meetings of the committee in a year, lasting two or three hours each time, that the expense was justified by this fund having been subscribed expressly to provide and maintain a house. Now, the reformers knew perfectly well, when they were told this, that no such fund was then in existence, or ever had been in existence. Nevertheless, they also knew that they could not, at that time, refer to the recorded facts, and that the hardy statement against them would stand good for a year. It did so. At the annual meeting of March, 1857, it was shown by the reformers, and was of necessity admitted by the committee, that this alleged house fund, in perpetual process of accretion, had been created imaginatively, by the process of adding together certain annual grants of £210 each, once made by the Prince Regent from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, for the payment of the society's annual rent of a particular house, as it became due from year to year, and which sums had been, year by year, paid away for the rent of that particular house as soon as received! It was contended by the reformers that this mode of taking credit for a fund which never existed would be paralleled by the case of a clerk at a hundred a year, who to excuse himself for being extravagant, should add together twenty years of his expended income, and represent himself as worth two thousand pounds invested to great advantage and always available. Nevertheless, this mode of making an account was supported by the committee as highly satisfactory, and in particular by one of its most distinguished members, a brilliant ornament of the Episcopal bench.

The Bishop referred to is—the Bishop of Oxford.

On the same day (Wednesday, the 10th) will be held a very important meeting connected with the proposed Exhibition of 1861, to which we directed attention, somewhat mysteriously, a week ago. A great scheme has been laid before the Society of Arts; and the society has entered into the scheme; but the question as to the exact form in which the society will deal with the proposition will be considered at a special meeting summoned for the 10th.

We hear it said in artistic circles that the artist of the English school who rose in reputation the most through the Manchester Exhibition was Thomas Gainsborough. His greatness was not fully understood before Mr. Deane's exhibition. Mr. Deane did justice to Gainsborough. And what is the result? A rise in the price of Gainsborough's works; and, better still, the discovery of some very fine full-length portraits and family pieces from his pencil unknown to his recent biographer, Mr. Fulcher. We hear particularly of a family group with a kind of Blue Boy in the corner that artists versed in past and present art speak of in raptures. Its destination (some sixty years hence, we hope, considering who possesses it) is, we are glad to learn, the National Gallery.

The late Government, represented by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, declined to purchase the much-talked-about Soulaiges Collection, and the Manchester men, who purchased the collection, have sent it to London, to be seen at Kensington, with the inevitable Christie in view before the end of the season. The new Chancellor of the Exchequer will, it is said, look a little more kindly than his predecessor on the Manchester difficulty (for it is not art that Manchester loves, but ostentation), and the men who turned out Bright and Gibson may after all be relieved from an imaginary loss by a vote of Parliament. We shall see.

The two most recent ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer have sought, and are still seeking, refuge in Homer. Mr. Gladstone has sent the third volume of his book about Homer ("about it and about it") to the press at Oxford; and Sir George Lewis has—forgetting figures, in which he excels—written a letter, of Lord knows how many sheets, to his predecessor in the Exchequer, touching Homer and his commentators—the Scottish Ossian, it is said, not omitted. Lady Jane Grey reading Plato (in Lord Stamford and Warrington's park) is nothing compared to Mr. Gladstone and Sir George Lewis quarrelling amicably about Homer within sight of Mr. Disraeli, and fresh from unpoetic figures and dry estimates.

We have mentioned Gainsborough. Is the letter (we ask Mr. Fulcher) from which we make the following extract in print?—

I am daubing away for the Exhibition with all my might, and have done two large Landscips (exclusive of three full-length portraits. . . . The Landscips are the best I ever did, and probably will be the best I shall live to do. Half-lengths are overlooked in such a monstrous large room, and at a mile's distance. . . . I shall very willingly retouch them (chalk drawings), or do anything else for you when I come to town, well knowing that if I ever am knighted, or have anything to do at St. James's, it must be through your interest and singular Friendship for me.

The year in which the letter was written was 1777; the person to whom it was addressed was the Hon. Mr. Stratford; and the "monstrous large room" was the great room in the Royal Academy, then at Somerset House.

Another batch of original and, in some instances, unpublished letters addressed to David Garrick will be sold on Monday next, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. The leading feature of the sale is a letter, and an interesting one, from *Rosciad* Churchill to the English *Roscius*. Churchill's autograph is very rare.

MUSIC.

THE cheap season at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE was apparently brought to a close on Saturday evening last, which was announced as the concluding night. There was an enormous house; the principal performers in the "Trovatore" received the ovations customary in such cases; and "God Save the Queen" sung by all the strength of the company, was not forgotten. On Monday morning, however, the public were informed that, in consequence of the triumphant success of the closing representations, and in order to accommodate the numbers who have been unable to obtain places, there are to be three more concluding performances, on Tuesday, the 16th; Thursday, the 18th; and Saturday, the 20th, of this month. But, it is added, to dispel the doubts that might arise from the repeated recurrence of "more last words," that "no other representation can possibly be given before the commencement of the summer season." Meanwhile the company are going to Edinburgh and Glasgow; and the enterprising lessee has departed for the Continent to complete his arrangements for the approaching campaign. These arrangements, it is said, are to be on a very extensive scale, including the appearance of some new stars of great magnitude. Indeed, Mr. Lumley will find it necessary to open his theatre with more than usual éclat, in order to make a due difference between the *little season*, which has lasted the whole winter, and the great season, which will occupy the fashionable time of the year.

THE BACH SOCIETY are preparing for a performance of the celebrated "Grosse Passions-Musik"—the oratorio of the Passion of Our Saviour—the greatest work of the illustrious old German master. We were present at a rehearsal of the choruses at the Music Hall in Store-street, on Monday evening. The performance is to take place on Tuesday evening, the 23rd of this month, at St. Martin's Hall. The Bach Society was formed, several years ago, by Dr. Sterndale Bennett, the eminent Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge, for the study and practice of the works of Johann Sebastian Bach, with the view of introducing them to the acquaintance of the English public. Though Bach was one of the greatest musicians the world ever saw, though he is the German Handel (for Handel stands at the head of *English* composers), and though his chief work, the oratorio above named, rivals "The Messiah" itself in sublimity, yet in England he is little more than a name—a name pronounced with much conventional reverence but very little knowledge. All that is really known about him by our amateurs, and even professional musicians, extends little beyond his organ and pianoforte preludes and fugues, incomparable works of their class, which have served as studies and models to all his successors down to the Beethovens and Mendelssohns of our own day. But they do not display the vastness of his genius, which is developed in his sacred and choral compositions. To open these as yet sealed books to the English people, Dr. Bennett, with a number of his most distinguished professional brethren and intelligent amateurs, founded the Bach Society. They have for several years pursued their labour of love quietly and privately, but with zeal, steadiness, and perseverance; and they have now attained a point which, they think, enables them to bring the results of their exertions before the public. They have formed a well-trained and powerful chorus, some hundreds strong, who are now able to sing the choral portion of the "Passions-Musik" with accuracy and effect. For the solo parts, the recitatives and airs, they have obtained the assistance of Madame Weiss, Miss Dolby, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Weiss; and, with a full instrumental orchestra—with Mr. E. J. Hopkins as organist, and Dr. Bennett himself as the conductor—they are about to give a complete performance of this great work on the evening we have mentioned. It is a performance of which very high expectations may be reasonably entertained.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD gave the third and last of her series of pianoforte soirees on Tuesday evening, and her rooms, as before, were crowded to the doors with the élite of our musical circles, both artists and amateurs. Her performance, as usual, was both interesting and instructive; it gave, indeed, a view of the progress of the pianoforte from Bach down to Beethoven and Mendelssohn, as will appear from the arrangement of the pieces:—

PART I.			
Sonata in D Major, pianoforte and violin (No. 7).	Violin, M. Sain'on	..	Mozart.
Grand Sonata in A Flat (Op. 39)	..	..	Weber.
Fuga Fekzerando (first time in public), and Preludio con Fuga in A Minor (from Chopin's "Complete Collection of the Pianoforte Works of Bach")	..	..	J. S. Bach.
PART II.			
Grand Sonata in E Major (Op. 109)	..	..	Beethoven.
Grand Trio in C Minor (No. 2).	Violin and violoncello, M. Sain'on and M. Paque	..	Mendelssohn.

In all these pieces Miss Goddard was the principal and almost the sole performer, having been accompanied only in the first and last. In playing things so extremely diversified in style and character she showed the singular versatility of her powers. She was equally at home in the graceful simplicity of Mozart, the profound counterpoint of Bach, the dramatic force of Weber, and the wild, passionate eccentricities of Beethoven. She enchaind the attention of her auditors during the evening, and every one seemed to feel that it came too soon to an end. We observe with pleasure that, owing to the great success of these entertainments, another series is announced.

WE learn, from good authority, that Balfe, in consequence of the success of "The Rose of Castille," has undertaken to write another opera for Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison's English opera company. It is said that his opera, "La Zingara" (the Italian version of "The Bohemian Girl"), lately performed so successfully at Her Majesty's Theatre, is about to be produced at the Italian Opera in Paris.

JENNY LIND has lately been giving concerts at Prague, and is now, it is said, on her way to St. Petersburg. She retains her purpose, we believe, of fixing her permanent residence in England.

VERDI is becoming popular even in the quarter where musical criticism is the most severe—the north of Germany. The "Vépres Siciliennes" and "Rigoletto" have proved highly attractive at Darmstadt, and the "Trovatore" has been equally so at Frankfurt. This is no more than what we have always expected.

WILHELMINA CLAUS (now Madame Szarvady), the charming young pianist who was so great a favourite here four or five years ago, and who, on her marriage, retired from professional life, has reappeared before the Parisian public with undiminished powers and success, and intends, we believe, to revisit London this season. The famous violinist, Joachim, will likewise be one of the stars of the season; and we are, moreover, to be visited by another violinist, M. Bott, a young man, a pupil of Spohr, of whom the great master (in a letter which we have seen) speaks in the highest terms.

THE musical world will learn with pleasure that Ernst, the renowned artist and amiable man, whose state of health has given rise to grave apprehensions, is now at Baden-Baden, convalescent, and considered out of danger.

MUSIC flourishes in the Scottish capital of the west. The Glasgow Choral Union, a few days ago, gave a complete and excellent performance of "The Creation," with a chorus of above 200 voices, a powerful orchestra, and solo-singers of talent and local reputation. The performance took place in the City Hall, which was crowded by an attentive and delighted audience. This appears to have been the greatest sacred concert ever given in Glasgow.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.—Mr. Barney Williams has this week appeared in one of the late Mr. Power's favourite characters—that of *Rory O'More*—in the eccentric drama so named and founded on Mr. S. Lover's celebrated novel. A part of this nature is better calculated to display Mr. Williams's qualifications as an artist than those special rôles invented for him as illustrative of Yankee peculiarities. Without the gentlemanly ease that distinguished all Mr. Power's assumptions, and throwing a superabundance of energy into his delineations that needs tempering in no small degree, Mr. Williams atones by spirit and vigour for the comparative want of finish, and by the abundance of his resources in filling up the outline and realising the conception intended. He is not only a clever but a genial actor. *Rory O'More* makes a more than ordinary demand on his elocutionary powers, for he has long tales to tell—those witty lies that take the shape of phantastic parables, by which he contrives to effect his escape from innumerable perils. The tale of the fox, by which the Frenchman, *De Wilskin* (Mr. Selby), is so adroitly mystified, was most excitingly delivered, and commanded well-earned applause. At a period like the present, when theatres are suffering from a combination of causes, the attraction of Mr. Williams and his really wonderful wife is a fortunate occurrence for the management, and must indeed be welcomed as the

most powerful means for filling the house and commanding an audience during the few remaining and most difficult weeks of the Christmas season.

HAYMARKET.—Miss Amy Sedgwick has renewed her engagement with this theatre, and performed with much approbation the parts of *Beatrice* in "Much Ado about Nothing," and *Julia* in "The Hunchback."

LYCEUM.—On Thursday Miss Faucit appeared in "The Lady of Lyons," the most successful of her characters. She was well supported by Mr. Charles Dillon.

STANDARD.—This establishment, whose rapid progress into public estimation is now the general theme of green-room remark, affords constant opportunity, as every theatre ought, for the trial of new talent. On Saturday Mr. Dickenson, who some years since was accepted as a promising performer at Sadler's Wells, appeared, after a long matriculation in the United States, to try his fortune as an Oriental star, not without considerable success. The part chosen was *Hamlet*, and in person, figure, and physique Mr. Dickenson is well fitted for the impersonation of the melancholy Prince. He has all the merits of a graceful and intelligent actor, and is likely to become an ornament to the stage. On Wednesday Mr. Charles Dillon stole part of a night from the Lyceum, and presented to the Shoreditch population his masterly delineation of the mountebank *Belphegor*; on which occasion he was greeted by a large audience.

SURREY.—A new drama, imported from Australia, called "Lucretia Borgia," was placed on this stage on Monday, Miss Goddard, several years ago the leading actress at Sadler's Wells, and lately returned to this country, impersonating the heroine with that force of style by which she was distinguished, but which is scarcely enough to support the rôle of the terrible Duchess of Ferrara as delineated by M. Victor Hugo. We could have wished that the version of this poet's tragedy had been more skilfully and dramatically rendered: the diction is in many parts vulgar or tame, and increased the difficulties under which the performers too evidently laboured. Miss Goddard is said to have performed this part for three hundred nights in Australia; and, though with our recollections of Grisi in Donizetti's opera founded on the same subject, our estimate of the ability required for the delineation is more than usually high, we can recognise considerable merit in Miss Goddard's attempt. It is an ambitious one, and requires more physical power than she possesses; but we are bound to say that the passages in which she most failed were nevertheless suggestive. Mr. Creswick, in *Gennaro*, though suffering from bronchitis, was very animated. The scenery and *mise en scène* were both effective.

CITY OF LONDON.—The theme of the Great Social Evil, as might have been expected, has found dramatic as well as literary expression, and on this stage is debated with considerable energy and point, in a piece called "A Poor Girl's Temptations," produced on Saturday, with success. The story is of the usual kind. A poor girl, acting purely from the impulse of the affections, is betrayed by a libertine nobleman, who soon transfers his attentions to another. The fallen fair one then passes through all the afflictions that befall unfortunate women, and is powerfully represented by Miss Augusta Clifton in a series of painfully affecting scenes. A great number of characters are introduced into the piece, which, accordingly, is full of variety—so full that any detail of the plot were impossible. Suffice it that it is well acted, and evidently written with a moral purpose.

COUNTRY NEWS.

OPENING OF NEW DOCKS AT NEWPORT.—The town of Newport, Monmouthshire, was the scene of general festivities on Tuesday, in consequence of the opening of a new dock. The dimensions of the new dock, which occupies an area of eight acres, are as follow:—Length, 960 feet; width, 350 feet. The total cost is £64,000.

MEMORIAL WINDOW IN GULVAL CHURCH, CORNWALL.—A memorial window has recently been inserted at the east end of this church by Mr. R. F. Bolitho to the memory of his father, the late Mr. William Bolitho, of Ponsandane. The subjects represented are Faith, Hope, and Charity. The church itself has undergone a complete restoration.

TWO SOLICITORS CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—On Saturday last James and Charles Mellor, father and son, recently in business at Ashton-under-Lyne, were brought before the magistrates of that borough, charged with forgery. Mr. Marriott, solicitor, of Manchester, said the prisoners had been captured in America, and brought to this country on two charges of forgery. Evidence of a *prima facie* character only, upon which to ask for a remand, was tendered, and the magistrates then remanded the prisoners. It appears the prisoners were captured by Mr. Buckley, of the Manchester detective police, who started in pursuit on the 16th of January last, with warrants for their apprehension, by the *Canada* steamer, from Liverpool to Boston, United States. From Boston he went to Portland, thence to Island Pond, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and Sandwich. At the last place he hired a waggon, and proceeded to the prairie lands of Illinois, about thirty miles from St. Louis, where he arrived on the 6th of February. Here he found the prisoners staying at a farmhouse, occupied by Mr. Edward Heap. He was introduced as a countryman, and did not disclose his errand until he had satisfied himself by conversation with them that they were the men he was in search of. He brought them home by the *Edinburgh* steamer from New York, and arrived at Ashton that morning, having travelled altogether between 9000 and 10,000 miles.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT DUDLEY.—On Saturday afternoon last a fearful boiler explosion took place at the Globe Iron Works (Messrs. Whitehead and Haines), situated at Tindale, within a mile and a half of Dudley, by which three men were killed, and four others so severely injured that they are not likely to survive.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN COAL PITS.—Four men were killed on Thursday week in a pit called the Lodge Colliery, near West Bromwich. The men were at work about eighty yards from the bottom, when a large piece of the work gave way, fell upon them, and buried them. The quantity of earth which fell weighed about fifty tons.—A disastrous explosion of firedamp occurred at about two o'clock on the same day at one of the Lower Duffryn collieries, Cwm Foman, near Mountain Ash, Aberdare, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Thomas Powell and Son. It was soon ascertained that, out of thirty-two hands who were in the colliery at the time, as many as nineteen had been killed.

A CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE.—On Saturday evening a fire took place in the recently-erected building called St. Paul's Church, Hernehill, Dulwich; and, we regret to state, resulted in the destruction of that sacred edifice, with the exception of the lofty steeple and the vestry. An engraving of this church has appeared in this Journal.

THE MURDER AT SWANSEA.—Two Greek sailors, Zelfhanta and Italus, were convicted at the South Wales Assizes, on Saturday last, of the murder of one of their comrades at Swansea on the 6th October, and sentence of death was passed on them.

MR. RAREY'S HORSE-TAMING ART.—Mr. Rarey, who is at present in Paris, has there created great astonishment by subduing and driving in harness two horses which had for years refused to be harnessed even. After a few lessons he drove them all round the city in skeleton bridles. The lessons in the Duke of Wellington's School are expected to commence early in March. Among those who have already subscribed to make up a list of 500 to be taught the art of horse-taming are H.R.H. the Prince Consort, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Atholl, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Donegal, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Ailsa, the Earl of Zetland, the Earl of Warwick, Earl Vane, the Earl of Beesborough, the Earl of Eglinton, Earl Spencer, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Granville, Lord Vivian, Lord Saltoun, the Marquis of Stafford, the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl of Dalketh, Lord Walter Scott, Lord Dufferin, Lord Ossulston, the Hon. Colonel Hood, the Hon. Admiral Rous, the Hon. Francis Villiers, Master of the Pytchley Hounds; F. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Esq.; the Count de Morella, General Sir R. Airey, Colonel Airey, Baron N. de Rothschild, A. and H. Hankey, Esqrs.; R. Bevan, Esq.; Lewis Ricardo, Esq.; Henry Barthropp, Esq., the celebrated breeder of Suffolk cart horses; F. Magennis, Esq., and, indeed, all the principal celebrities connected with the chase and the turf. Several ladies of rank have applied for private lessons after the list of 500 has been instructed.

THE WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY, PALE-MALL.—Mr. J. G. Lewis has resigned the presidency of the (Old) Society of Painters in Water Colours, intending, it is understood, to resume the practice of painting in oil.

THE CASE OF MR. ISAAC BUTT, M.P.—The Committee upon the charge brought against Mr. Butt of selling his Parliamentary influence to Ali Moorad Khan, one of the Amers of Scinde, after sitting for seven days—not one of the members having been absent throughout that period—came to a decision on Wednesday acquitting Mr. Butt of the charges of corruption brought against him.

A MEETING OF ITALIAN LIBERALS belonging to the Constitutional party was held on Monday and following days. Several delegates came from Italy to take part in the proceedings. A resolution condemning the recent attack on the French Emperor was unanimously passed.



## MARCH SERIALS AND MAGAZINES.

MR. THACKERAY gives us the fifth number of his "Virginians." He begins with a taunting, glib scene between the amiable Castlewood family, touching the matrimonial or gambling uses to which young Harry Warrington is to be turned; and then we have a love scene between Lady Maria and her cousin, whom the elderly virgin has succeeded in fascinating, as old consins often do in the case of young ones, and from whom Madame Bernstein determines to free the American. A capital letter, misspelt after the fashion of the age, departs from Castlewood to the folks at home, and the lad's praises of Maria are likely to cause a disturbed household over the water. Some more gambling luck for the Virginian, who beats both cousin Will and the parson, but is himself cheated in the matter of a horse which he hath won from the former, is capably told; and so is the ride to Tunbridge, in the course of which Lady Maria is made so ugly by dyspepsia, from her numerous meals and the jolting of the carriage, that her lover is promptly disillusioned, and shortly afterwards is thrown by his horse, and the author leaves him insensible. All this is admirably told; and there are perhaps more than the ordinary number of damaging shots discharged at the hypocrisy of the other sex. Who was it, in the French anecdote, who asked somebody else whether there were anything in creation that he hated worse than mankind, and who replied, "Yes; womankind"? This would be an unfair story to affix to the name of the great novelist before us, but he has certainly taken to sketching the kind of women whom it is particularly natural to dislike, and of whom, consequently, his causticities are legitimate criticisms. However, he has fifteen months before him, and we may hope to be introduced to a Virginia worthy of the American Paul.

Sir Bulwer Lytton tells his tale, or Mr. Caxton's, in *Blackwood*, and gives some very pleasant chapters. The Great House of Vipont has its story told, a little dryly and historically, but the satire is legitimate. There is a mordant specimen of the dialogue which Sir B. Lytton likes to introduce, drama fashion, into his fictions; and the month's portion closes with a characteristic bit of enigmatic and artificial, but still effective, metaphysics. The rising generation will think it very profound. The *Scottish* magazine is valuable chiefly for the English novelist's contribution, being in its other departments desperately dull. The only amusing article is one on Mr. Buckland's most amusing book. Frogs, toads, rats, snakes, and other ornaments of the inferior creation, are very kindly biographed, and the story of Creation itself is dealt with orthodoxly; and *sarans* are duly warned against trying to reconcile Mosaic narrative and geologic truth. It may be interesting to some of our readers ("constituents," as Mr. Punch has observed, "of the Essex borough of Great Snoring") to know that the awful noises made by some gentlemen during sleep can be made much better with a small snub nose than a Roman or Hebraic proboscis. This information is given in connection with the history of frogs and croaking. The great secret is to eat a great supper.

Mr. Surtees has leaped twelve of his thirteen hedges, and yet we have not the slightest idea who is to be the bride of Mr. Billy Pringle. The twelfth number of "Ask Mamma" is as episodic and pleasantly discursive as if the writer had another field of 350 pages to gallop over. But he is a most agreeable raconteur, and—as one cannot help feeling that any little incidental matters about love, ladies, and the like, come into his books only by sufferance, the real business being that of exposing the bad portion of the sporting world—no one can complain of such topics being hurried up at the end of the run. A series of hearty and wholesome laughs is certain to come out when anybody with a sound digestion and a liking for fun takes up a number of "Ask Mamma." But we suggest to Mr. Surtees, when he lays out the plot (if ever he does such a thing) of his next book, to give us some white sheep among his black ones. He loses much by losing contrast, and nobody knows better than he that there are heaps of hunting gentlemen who hunt because they love the sport, and don't foist off screws, bad wine, or faded daughters, upon any one who may come in their way. Mr. John Leech has excelled himself in some of the illustrations to the work; and in this number a splendid Mrs. Witherspoon, with her gorgeous red petticoat and crinoline, her neat high-heeled boots, and her laudable ankles, is a creation of genius of which happy is the man who meets the living image.

Mr. Lever works, as we conceive, artistically, with "Davenport Dunn." He does not struggle to make each part effective, but carries on his story and develops his characters with reference to their union as a complete fiction. This leaves the critic little to say about the isolated number, except to note the process, and to express his approbation of a self-restraint rare in men who can write so brilliantly as Charles Lever. This brings us to the fact that he is "trying his ambidextrous fortune" (as Hook said) in the *Dublin University Magazine*, of which we find a capital number, admirably varied with tale, poem, essay, theology, politics, and criticism—in fact, the idea of a magazine as originally understood. This serial has greatly improved of late, and deserves the hearty support of those Irishmen, if there are any, who take pride in the products of their own country. With educated English readers the magazine is an established favourite.

Mr. Shirley Brooks, having limited himself to twelve numbers of "The Gordian Knot," makes his story march with rapidity. Margaret Spencer has been seen, loved, wooed, and won, and is gone to the Isle of Wight, we suppose for the final seaside attentions preliminary to the marriage. Mr. Tarleton, the family solicitor, has cleared away young Arundel's debts, and the father and sisters have received the bride into their affections. All seems auspicious; but the warning of her religious uncle to be sure she marries a Christian, and our surmise that she does nothing of the kind, hint at gathering clouds. A scene of a deputation, which comes up from the elder Arundel's borough, to badger the member, but is made extremely tipsy by his son, gives Mr. Tenniel an opportunity for a capital comic illustration, while a more graceful one is afforded by the meeting of the beautiful Margaret with her stern cousin, Alban, who is evidently destined to exercise malefic influence hereafter. We have some notion that this character will be the most powerful one of the book. Dear old Mrs. Spencer, with her eternal perversions of Shakespeare, is not forgotten; and the trick she plays the young gentlemen, who desire to get Margaret removed to the seaside, but only frighten her aunt thither, is a good bit of selfish old-womanly cunning. Mr. Brooks is evidently laying his full strength into this fiction, and, therefore, we may predict for it the success which is usually attained in such cases when a writer possesses the essentials of his craft.

Mr. Oliver Yorke, as *Fraser* has not lately called himself, has a very good and diversified number, into which verses like "Rejoice evermore," written with affected earnestness, but really breathing the religion of "Holy Willie," should not have found their way. One of the charming articles on natural history which have made a new name for the magazine is here, and takes in bee-eaters (the charity children of a country place were supposed to be of this nature the other day, when, in honour of the Princess Royal, they were stated by a local paper to have had a good dinner of roast bees and plum-pudding), Wrynecks, and Nuthatches—capital reading. "Lone-House Dale" is a story in which the author shows promise, but has a tendency to caricature, and has huddled the termination. The tale required more elbow-room. The character of the beautiful selfish Rosa is well drawn; but her conversion is done with Spurgeon-like abruptness. A witchcraft article is very readable and very impressive; and a political article, at the close, is neither. But the number is above the average.

Mr. Augustus Mayhew, who was, early in the history of "Paved with Gold," deserted by his fraternal ally, and who has gallantly carried on the work single-handed, brings it to a conclusion this month, and in a modest preface refers to the truthfulness with which he has sought to photograph his characters. His book has this merit and many others, and opens scenes about which numbers of pseudo-philanthropists already talk and write, and of which they may now learn something, and henceforth talk and write more practically. We shall be happy to see Mr. Mayhew again in the field; and, with the hope that we shall, will merely hint to him that in fiction, as in other art, it is well to study light and shade. But he has acquitted himself excellently of his task, and we observe that he dedicates the book to the amiable "Hermit of the Haymarket," Mr. Horace Mayhew, author of the very clever "Letters Left at a Pastry-cook's." The brotherly compliment is well merited.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

RACING news is singularly scant; and the continued frost and relentless east wind keep the horses from doing any steady work. Clydesdale is hardly so firm as he was, and sundry touts are at work to persuade the public that he is (as they elegantly term it) "a duffer." Longrange is also said by his opponents to be only a "little riding horse," and Topophilia a "harness horse"; while "The Crower" (of whom his friends aver that he can give 10lb. to Longrange) still continues, with the public at least, to be the hope of Whitwell: if this be so, Scott's Derby chance must be a somewhat meagre one. Middleham's prospects are not promising, with its Sermon, Hadzi, and another or two; and Ditto is reported little and light, especially so behind the saddle. We fully expect to see Dulcamara a good favourite ere long for the Chester Cup, for which Adamas keeps a steady premier. It is said that Vatican's temper, like many of the Venisons, is so bad that, instead of calling in Mr. Rarey (who has nearly 300 pupils on his list), they have blinded him. Cresswell has left John Scott's and gone to Treen's; and "Argus" assures us that "Bray" (who will ride 5 st. 8 lb. this season) has found it would not be worth his while to take £100 a year, exclusive of presents, from one stable.

Lord Ribblesdale's racing stud of twelve, which includes Happy Land and St. Giles, are to be sold at Salisbury races next April. Alcoran will come to the hammer at Tattersall's on Monday, and Clydesdale's dam, in foal to Sweetmeat, and his half-sister, Allspice, are also in the market. Among the two-year-olds Mr. Merry's are, as usual, the most heavily engaged; and his Lord of the Manor, Rainbow, and Meg Merrilies, have at present twenty-eight nominations each. Twenty-one matches are so far settled for this year, and exactly as many more for 1859-61. Out of these Lord Glasgow has made twenty, in which the forfeits reach £4500; while Sir Robert Peel is engaged in eighteen, with £8100 forfeits. Three of the latter are for £3000, £2000, and £1000 h. ft. respectively.

The Liverpool running was of a fair stamp. Gammon rejoiced William Oates' heart by winning the Handicap by a head; Special Licence beat Odd Trick for the Trial; and Sister to Goldfinch won the Tyro. Snow caused the steeplechase, for which twenty-five horses had arrived, to be postponed.

Doncaster has a well-filled flat and steeple chase list on Tuesday and Wednesday, with some £6000 of added money. Twelve years ago only £1000 was run for over her Town Moor annually, now that sum is swelled to nearly £2600! Thirsk follows on Thursday and Friday. On Thursday the Lincolnshire men have one of their good old-fashioned twelve-stone affairs near Market Rasen; the South Oxfordshire Hunt (Thame) steeplechases are also fixed for that day; and the Buxworth Grand Military, &c., for Thursday and Friday.

The result of the Waterloo Cup was—Yorkshire first, with Nevile, the only dog sent; Durham second, with Deacon; and Lancashire and Cumberland third, with War Office and Sunbeam. Last year it was—Scotland first, Cumberland second, and Lancashire and Cumberland third. The 115-guinea Black Flag was beaten his first course; and, in fact, three out of seventeen Scotch dogs were left in when the second ties were over. Among the slain was King Lear, the victor of 1857, who, after his tremendous course with Wedgwood, got led to his hare, and had no chance with Jeanie Deans, who was the apple of the "Lancashire division's" eye. However, Sunbeam sent her down, and then did the same good office by the Scotch champion, Belted Will. It was all over with Ireland, at the third ties with its only representative, "Char," at the hands (or rather the toes) of the winner. Sunbeam, who had been the first favourite throughout, while 60 to 1 might have been obtained with ease about Nevile before the meeting began, was beaten, after one "no go," by Deacon, in the fifth ties. Three thousand pounds, it was said, depended on this single course, and the outcry was most fearful when Mr. McGeorge gave it against the crack; and he was assailed personally in the most unmeasured terms. We are, however, assured by a very old courser and great admirer of Sunbeam, who had not a shilling on the result, and had a capital line of sight, that he could not agree with the multitude, although, as the hare was anything but a good one, he might have given it a "no go." Other very good and old coursers, to our knowledge, go further, and say that the decision was perfectly correct, and that Deacon got in and did so much work at the end as quite to wipe off Sunbeam's advantage in the beginning. The Cumberland's dog, Grand Speed, had no scope. Be that as it may, it is most doubtful whether Sunbeam could have done more than run up, as he did last year. Nevile, the winner, is not by any means a large but a very symmetrical dog, and a perfect performer in every way. This is only his first season; and, on *dit*, he was purchased by Mr. S. Cass, for £45, after a good private trial.

Nearly all the meetings were postponed this week; and, as far as we know, those for next week are Boreatton (Bachurch), on Monday; Coquedale Club (O), on Tuesday; and Mountaintown (Meath), Arblot (O), and Tredegar Park, on Thursday and Friday. The members of Sir Watkin Wynn's hunt are about to present their huntsman, John Walker, with a testimonial at the end of this tenth most successful season with the Wynnstay. "Merry John," as he is popularly termed, showed his fine science so early, that, when he was but little more than twenty-one, he was made the huntsman to the Southwold. He hunted these hounds four seasons; the Old Berkshire, under Lord Kintore, three; and the Fifeshire, eighteen. The Dorsetshire men have also set a testimonial on foot for Treadwell; and Mr. Davis's is not likely to linger much longer, as the piece of plate is chosen, and in course of making. The veteran still goes well; and, whenever infirmity does overtake him, an excellent and well-educated successor awaits him in Harry King, the first whip, who has now been a whip at the Royal kennels for some twenty seasons. Wednesday will, we believe, be the last day of Mr. Morell's hunting career, and, after a five weeks' interval, the sale comes on.

## LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Special License, 1. Odd Trick, 2. Handicap Plate.—Knockburn, 1. Old Tom, 2. Liverpool Spring Cup.—Goldmin, 1. Turrot, 2. Tyro Stakes.—Sister to Goldmin, 1. Joyeuse, 2. Aintree Plate.—Gammoner, 1. Leuhothea, 2.

The Grand National Steeplechase was postponed until Saturday (to-day).

THE BOATING SEASON AT ETON commenced as usual on Monday (St. David's Day), when "the long boats" took the water for the first time this year, under the direction of the Hon. Mr. Lawless. The procession consisted of a ten-oar and six eight-oars, nearly two-thirds of the crew being new men since last season. In consequence of the continuation of the bleak north-east wind, the first venture was more cool than comfortable. The annual foot race came off, according to custom, last week, and was won by Mr. Johnstone, defeating eight competitors, after a splendid race, by about a dozen yards only.

PUBLIC TRIBUTE TO MR. JOHN LILWALL.—In the carrying out of the operations of the early-closing and half-holiday movement, Mr. Lilwall has acted as honorary secretary, with great energy and tact; and on Wednesday evening a meeting was held in Exeter Hall to organise a substantial tribute to him. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and letters were read from Lord Ebury, Lord Stanley, the Right Hon. Mr. Cowper, M.P., Sir Morton Peto, Mr. A. Miller, M.P., Mr. H. B. Sheridan, M.P., Alderman Wire, and several other influential persons, expressing their sympathy with the new movement, and regret at their inability to be present. Mr. S. C. Hall moved the following resolution:—"That the remarkable success which has attended the present general early-closing and Saturday half-holiday movement is, under God's blessing, eminently due to the energy and perseverance of Mr. John Lilwall, the hon. secretary of the Early-closing Association; and that in the opinion of this meeting the time has arrived when an opportunity should be afforded to the public at large of marking, by a substantial testimonial, its grateful appreciation of that gentleman's invaluable public services." The motion was carried unanimously.—Mr. Lilwall's services in connection with early-closing and half-holiday movements are too well known to require recapitulation. We are glad to perceive that an opportunity is now afforded to the public to testify their gratitude to him; and we hope the subscription-lists will be largely swelled by the pence of the poor as well as by the pounds of the rich.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 942 boys and 863 girls, in all 1810 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1648.—Last week 1238 deaths were registered in London, a number which exhibits a slight increase on that of the previous week. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1209.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Speaker gave his third full-dress dinner on Saturday last. The Speaker will hold his levees (full dress) on the evenings of Saturday, March 13, and Saturday, March 27.

The Queen has appointed Captain Griffith Jenkins and Captain John William Young, of the Indian Navy, to be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Bath.

The Rev. Geo. E. L. Cotton, Master of Marlborough College, has been appointed to the Bishopric of Calcutta, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Wilson.

A handsome mausoleum is to be erected in the Mussulman Cemetery at Pire la Chaise for the Queen of Oude's remains, by command of Mirza Mohammed Hamid.

Mr. William Fitzgibbon, lately Mayor of Cork for two consecutive years, and one of the most eminent merchants of the city, died at his residence, at Sydney House, on Saturday last, aged sixty-five.

A letter from Ancona announces that the export of wheat and other grain is now allowed from the Roman States.

Her Majesty has appointed Sir Henry Davison, Paisne Judge at Madras, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice Sir William Yardley.

The number of patients relieved at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, during last week was 1002, of which 120 were new cases.

There will be an election to a scholarship at Wadham College, Oxford, on Thursday, May 20, open to candidates under twenty years of age. It is tenable for five years, and is worth altogether rather more than £70 a year.

Mr. Adam Bittlestone, of the Midland Circuit, has been appointed by the late Ministry to the vacant Indian Judgeship.

Died last week at Madron, Cornwall, Miss Sarah Roberts, aged ninety years. Deceased, a local celebrity, known generally as "Little Sarah," is supposed to have been the smallest woman in England, she being only two feet ten inches high.

Last week a violent hurricane, blowing from the north-east, raged at Marseilles. All business in the port was suspended, and scarcely a steamer dared enter or leave the harbour.

John Savile Lumley, Esq., has been appointed to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Madrid.

The opening of the section between Narbonne and Perpignan, on the Bordeaux and Cette Railway line, was opened on the 20th ult.

It is rumoured that Mrs. Wilkins (widow of the late Sergeant Wilkins) is to appear at the Haymarket on Monday next, in Sheridan Knowles's comedy of "The Love Chase," as *Widow Green*.

By accounts from Aden it appears that the natives of the Kooria Moorla Islands had made an attack on the brig *Telegraph*, which they plundered and commenced destroying, but did no injury to the crew, who escaped to Aden.

The meeting of the Select Committee on Bank Acts is further postponed to Tuesday, March 16.

A new sect has been formed in Wurtemberg under the name of "Friends of Jerusalem," and with the object of reconstructing the Temple of Jerusalem, so as to fulfil the prophecies. It has already sent out a commission to undertake the rebuilding of the Temple of Solomon, but it has only been able to raise 5420 florins for the purpose.

The number of cases of inclosure of waste lands since the last annual report is 322; 226,010 acres of inclosure have been confirmed, and 262,418 are in progress.

The Queen has appointed Loftus Charles Otway, Esq., C.B., to be her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic.

The *Donald Mackay* arrived at Liverpool on Monday with gold and sovereigns to the amount of £100,000. She passed Port Phillip Heads on the 6th December, and came round by the north of Ireland.

The visitors to the South Kensington Museum were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 3519; on Monday and Tuesday, (free evenings), 3912; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 975; one students' evening (Wednesday), 344; total, 8750.

The Strasburg Railway Company has just opened two new sections: the first from Belfort to Dannemarie, a distance of twenty-five miles, serving five stations. The second is from Langres to Vesoul. The entire line between Paris and Mulhouse will be shortly opened for traffic.

Three young men, on the evening of Thursday week, were drowned near Barnsley by the breaking of the ice on which they had been skating.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Andrew Orr, Esq., late Lord Provost of the city of Glasgow.

Colonel James Hope Grant, K.C.B., of the 9th Lancers, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Army for his eminent services in command of the Cavalry Division at the siege of Delhi; and in that of a division at the relief of Lucknow; also, in subsequent operations at Cawnpore.

During the month of February the number of wrecks reported was 163; in the month of January the number was 154.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 706,844 lb., which is a decrease of 44,572 lb. compared with the previous statement.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has resigned his appointment as Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte.

The French Emperor has abolished the butchers' monopoly in Paris, which will cease on the 31st inst.

The Liverpool contributions to the Indian Relief Fund amount to about £17,900.

Fuad Pacha has been appointed Turkish Plenipotentiary to the Congress at Paris.

On Monday Earl Stanhope was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University.

The last official act of Lord Palmerston was to send a donation of £100 to Mrs. Mogridge, the widow of the admirable writer so long known as "Old Humphrey."

Arrangements are said to be progressing for the festival of the Three Choirs at Hereford this year; and it is mentioned as an improvement that instead of eight stewards there are to be twenty-five, thus reducing the responsibility of each to £25.

Smallpox is making fearful havoc all over Asia Minor. It is said that a ship from Smyrna has brought it to Liverpool. It is of a type more disastrous than the European, and defies all medication.

An application is about to be made to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester Cathedral for the establishment of a Sunday evening service in the nave.

On Thursday was returned, without opposition, for the county of Wicklow, the Hon. Captain Granville Leveson Proby, son of Lord Caryfort.

The *New York Tribune* complains of the increase in the army of the States: it now numbers 17,941; in 1842 it was about 8000; it is proposed to add some 5000; "at this rate (says the *Tribune*) we shall soon have a standing army of 50,000 men."

An election to a Lusby scholarship, at Magdalen Hall, will take place about the 26th inst. (the examination begins on the 23rd), tenable for three years, and is open to all candidates, without regard to place of birth or education.

A return of vessels wrecked on Florida Reef during the last two years gives the following results:—1856: Number of vessels, 71; value of vessels and cargoes, 4,481,000 dols.; 1857: Number of vessels, 59; value of vessels, 825,500 dols.; value of cargoes, 1,937,950 dols.

Mr. Rarer, the American horse-tamer, has a rival in the person of Daniel Sullivan, of Rathness, near Mallow, "grandson of the old and son of the late Sullivan the Whisperer." Sullivan has challenged Rarer to a trial of skill.

Signor Buonarroti, the Tuscan Minister of Public Instruction, said to be the last descendant of Michael Angelo, died a few days ago.

Lord Henry Gordon Lennox has been chosen the Lord of the Treasury to whom the superannuation cases are to be referred.

Mr. Robert Bellamy, the magistrate sentenced to imprisonment by the Court of Queen's Bench, for corruptly compromising a poaching case, and recently released by the Home Secretary on account of illness, has since expired in London, and was buried last week at Lanchester.

The total amount of hop duty charged for 1857 is £417,526; the number of acres under hops was 50,974; and the average duty an acre was £8 3s. 9d.

The example set by the late Duke of Devonshire in opening Chatsworth Palace and Park to the public will be followed by the present Duke early in the summer.



## T H E W A R I N C H I N A



MILITARY TRAIN GOING UP TO CANTON.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

CANTON, Jan. 13, 1858.

I LEFT off abruptly in my last, as the gun-boat was just starting. We arrived at Honan by moonlight on the night of the 27th Dec. The next morning the bombardment began at daybreak. The weather was magnificent, the sky cloudless, but the wind was rather sharp. It was a fine though melancholy sight. The mortar battery in Dutch Folly made more noise than all the other guns. A crow's nest had been built on it, from which the whole city could be surveyed. It was surmounted by two flags, one of France and the other the British red ensign. Very soon

several fires broke out in various parts of the city, but not a shot was returned by the Chinese. So we had it all to ourselves. The most curious sight was to see the people in the suburbs making a day of it, bringing out their jingles and apparently enjoying the fireworks. Some were actually under our very guns, squatted down quietly smoking, as if nothing was going on. At eight we took the marines down to Nupper's Creek, passing the whole line of ships and the city. One of the French gun-boats cheered the marines, and in return were answered by the jollies. Nupper's Creek presented a most animated appearance, as during the whole day the forces were landing, and the bright sun gave a brilliancy to the scene that was quite charming.

The French pushed on first, without waiting for the Naval Brigade, who were obliged to send for assistance. Passing the city in the afternoon, a number of wooden houses caught fire, and were burning with great fury. The sampans crowded to carry away what could be saved; and it was a miserable spectacle to see the poor creatures rushing about with their goods whilst shot and shell were flying over their heads, and house after house caught fire and burnt like tinder, the flames being fanned by a strong north-east wind. I passed this spot again at night, and a more magnificent effect could scarcely be conceived. The moon was shining brightly at the time, thousands of sparks filled the air, the ships stood out in red relief against the sky, while



TAKING OF SAI-LAU, CANTON RIVER, BY THE SEAMEN AND MARINES OF THE "NANKIN."



every now and then a rocket rushed through the air and disappeared in the city. The cannonade continued all night, and ceased next morning at nine p.m. At one o'clock on the morning of the 28th the Naval Brigade advanced to meet the skirmishers and take up their positions. The men were employed till late in the evening skirmishing; the Chinese advancing waving flags, using small field-pieces and rockets. Two men were killed and a few wounded.

Lieutenant Hackett, 59th, was killed early in the afternoon. He had gone a little in advance of his party, when some Chinese rushed upon him and took his head off. Two were shot and one hanged, but the one with the head escaped.

Lin Fort was taken in no time by the French and 59th. At about sunset the Chinese still kept annoying the Naval Brigade, so the *Samsons* and *Inflexibles* advanced and drove them back on the right, the *Nankins* and *Sybbles* on the left, the advanced party taking up their position in a joss-house, which was held during the night with the *Inflexibles* and some of the *Nankins*, who made it a comfortable footing for breaking the walls. The remainder of the *Nankins* occupied another joss-house about 250 yards on the left of the *Sybbles*, keeping guard outside; but the night fires attracted the attention of the Chinese, who fired shot at them from the hills. One gun from Gough's Fort was a great nuisance, as it had got the exact range; but a shell seemed to pitch right upon it, for from that moment it became silent. Sentries were posted on the walls of the joss-house, and all felt secure inside.

On Tuesday morning at eight the Naval Brigade received orders to leave their position and join the brigade, ready for storming. During the march Gough's Fort fired, but did not hit any one. The walls also gave a supply. All assembled before a joss-house, behind a hillock, watching for nine o'clock, when it had been agreed that the firing from the shipping should cease. The men were ordered to get breakfast, during which time they had to seek shelter. The military were thrown out on the right, to drive back a large party of skirmishers who were firing jingalls and rockets on one side, and round shot from Gough's Fort and the city on the other. A midshipman of the *Sanspareil* was struck by a rocket and mortally wounded. At nine o'clock a rush was made with ladders, and planted behind the angle of the wall, which afforded shelter from Gough's Fort. The French scaled the walls about 500 yards further down, and mounted a little before us. The whole party then advanced, carrying everything before them. Several officers were wounded going along the walls. Captain Bate was shot early in the day, by a jingall, whilst pointing out to the Admiral the place for scaling.

About an hour after scaling the whole of the heights were in our possession. Lord Guilford did good service during a smart action, but got badly wounded. Captain Fellowes was also slightly wounded in the leg.

The marines advanced under the walls at the north-west gate, which was opened by the Naval Brigade. The artillery entered. Gough's heights were deserted directly the city was occupied, or else the marines would have suffered severely. At the places where the walls were scaled some naval field-pieces were dragged up by the *Samson* and *Calcutta* crews, and were sent up to the heights with Lieutenant Beamish.

The advance movement towards the Gough heights led the Chinese to believe that we should not have attacked the walls of the city. However, it was well they thought so, for the city was taken in a short time, with very little loss on either side. The bombardment has done no damage worth mentioning,—a few holes in the houses, and now and then a roof fallen in, otherwise the city itself is much the same as it was before, except in some streets leading to the river, where the shot and shell have done their duty. The guns on the walls were not fit for anything, most of them being honeycombed. There are nearly 400 of them, and now they are all either spiked or have their trunnions knocked off. The Chinese troops are wretchedly armed, and the Tartars came out with bows and arrows to within two firelocks of us; but the bayonets of our men they could not stand, and ran back into the city. The east gate was, and is still, the head-quarters of Colonel Graham's second brigade (59th). The marines were encamped on the walls between east gate and north-east gate. The Naval Brigade occupied the north-east gate, and its head-quarters are on the top of the hill, at the back of the city, near a five-storied pagoda, which is occupied by French and English jointly.

The "Military Train" (coolies) behaved admirably, notwithstanding all that had been said against them at Hong Kong. Everybody predicted that they would go over to their countrymen, that they would not go up to Canton, that they would be treacherous, and a thousand other insinuations; but they have quite astonished the world here by their docility, good-humour, obedience, and untiring industry. From early dawn till night these patient fellows are constantly carrying the provisions, &c., up to the front; and you never hear a murmur. A few days ago the rain fell in torrents. The poor coolies, wet to the skin, their legs and feet bare, shivering with the chill, never said a word, and never asked for rum. Every credit is due to the officers who command them; and I consider that they will have done more for the good and improvement of the Chinese than if twenty Cantons had been taken; for these coolies (more than 600 in number), living for some time constantly under us, and being treated kindly, will take away with them anything but a hostile feeling towards the English, which they will communicate to their brethren. They have been under fire with us; they have seen how we fight; and they have the greatest confidence in our power. A few nights ago I was sleeping at the Examination Hall, where the coolies live, when I was awoken by a general alarm in the night. We, of course, all rushed out with arms, and found the coolies in a frightful state of panic, rushing for protection to the guard, instead of scattering in all directions, as they would have done had they not had faith in us. The sight of their officers immediately quieted them, and they returned to their cells. One of them had been dreaming, and woke up with a yell, when all the others thought the Mandarin soldiers were amongst them, which was the cause of the fright.

I have sketched a few of them as they appear in the morning before going to the landing-place, and, if they see themselves in print, it will give them more pleasure than anything, for the Chinese are very fond of decorating their walls and junks with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

On New Year's-day I walked along the walls, and was delighted with the *coup d'œil*. It was a very hot day indeed, and to see the various arrangements of the marines on the walls in making themselves comfortable was highly amusing. Some were reclining on luxurious Chinese chairs under an impromptu awning; others had erected a kind of tent with Celestial mosquito curtains. In one curious domicile a party of three, with Mandarin hats and those enormous spectacles, were reading the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, much to the amusement of passers-by; at another was a magnificent bearded marine in full Mandarin toggery. His Highness was occupied in chopping wood. There could not be a better country for campaigning, as you find all you want handy. At night we slept on boards; ten thousand musquitos doing their best to carry us off bodily; and, fail-

ing to do that, spotting us in the most variegated and unjustifiable manner imaginable. The sentry's cry of "All's well!" now and then an unpleasant sound of firearms, the possibility of having to repel a night attack, and other items, prevented an uninterrupted snore.

In the morning we turned out early, and, shouldering our towels, advanced in force towards the "running brook," where we took up our positions for ablution. Some went the "entire swim;" others, less particular, went in for hands and faces only. Then came the open-air toilet. Combs were employed with great success, but brushes were not numerous. Having achieved this important victory over dirt, we returned to our *maison de campagne*, and went in for tea and substantial, weeds, and chat. The next night it was less pleasant; the rain came down and tickled our noses, and various were the dodges for keeping out the wet. The birds have all flown now, and not a trace is left on the walls of the above exciting fair-like scene, and the running little brook is now running alone. I believe basins have been found, and our friends are sheltered by tiles and brick.

On Monday the Treasury was taken, and the money removed by Canton coolies. There are so many various reports as to the amount that I will leave it to the official despatch to mention. No resistance was met with, though, had the Chinese chosen, they could have picked every man off; but, strange to say, they let us remove it all quietly. About an hour afterwards Yeh was captured, as also the Tartar General and Lieutenant-Governor. Yeh was superbly cool, and when told he was to be put on board the *Inflexible*, he said that it was some time since he had seen an English man-of-war, and should be delighted thus to become acquainted with one. I believe he is at present at Tiger Island.

The Lieutenant-Governor was reinstated a few days ago, and now rules under our protection.

I went through the city recently with the small picket that starts twice a day. We walked through the street of "Benevolence and Love," but met with nothing but smiles. Little bits of pink paper stuck on every house signified that we were welcome. The men took off their hats. We walked all through the Treasury, and on our return went into a large joss-house and took tea with the Celestials. Thousands of people filled the streets, which are so narrow that only two abreast can conveniently walk in them. The houses have only a ground floor and roof. Large signs are suspended longitudinally from every shop; and shops are now beginning to open, as the last orders state we are "no longer to consider the Cantonese as enemies," and I hope they won't consider us as such.

A market is about to be established at which the natives will be allowed to sell under a tariff. A "police" is to be organised; everything is going on swimmingly. All that has now to be done is to get the news from Peking and see what the Emperor has to say.

The Naval Brigade left on the 12th—a most curious sight, as they were more or less rigged out with Celestial trophies, but, though they had many banners, not a bullet-hole was to be seen in any of them; most of them were brand new. You'll think this a very small business after such fights as are going on in India; but there is not the slightest doubt about it being more pleasant, for, if there is one thing more deplorable than another, it is war: to see the houses of the poor people ransacked, their goods broken and destroyed, and other sickening sights, such as a number of dead bodies lying about unburied, in all stages of decomposition: we used to have to pass these every day till we had changed our landing-place for a more convenient one.

The authorities have throughout behaved in the most merciful manner, and looting is very severely punished, though of course it cannot be entirely suppressed. The blue jackets have magnificent silks and fur coats, which they willingly part with for a bottle of rum: some of these coats are really valuable.

Meanwhile the only topic of interest is the "musquito question." These creatures at all events show fight.

Many extraordinary instances of coolness were observed during the bombardment. One in particular was that of an old man squatting down, smoking before his house, when a shell pitched in the mud before him, splashing him all over: he merely shook himself, and went on smoking as if nothing had happened. Another Chinaman whipped out the fuse of a shell, as he thought, and was just going off, when it burst and killed him. The fire-engines were worked under heavy fire. People who do such things are not generally considered cowards, and yet they run away from our men. Can any one understand this mixture of extremes?

(The Sketches referred to in the above letter will be published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday next.)

The incident forming the subject of the Engraving on page 233—"The Attack on the *Banterer's* Boat in Sin-Lau Creek"—was fully narrated in the letter from our special artist and correspondent which we inserted last week. The portion of the account especially referring thereto is as follows:—"Lieutenant Pim stuck to the boat to the last, firing away as hard as he could. At length the Chinese put off in their sampans, and he was compelled to retreat, using his last charge of powder to shoot their leader, which caused sufficient confusion to enable our gallant Pim to reach the paddy-field."

The "Military Train" going up to Canton are thus described by the pen of our artist:—"The Military Train which went up on Christmas-eve are all Chinamen, and dressed in black, with a white diagonal band across, on which is their number, in English and Chinese. They wear conical bamboo hats, with 'Military Train' written on them in English."

"The Taking of Sai-Lau" formed also a part of our Correspondent's letter last week. In it he states:—"Captain Stewart, of the *Nankin*, having received the Admiral's permission to attack Sai-Lau, proceeded to shell the town, and then landed a party of marines and blue-jackets, numbering about 250 men. They met with a determined resistance, but succeeded in forcing their way into the town. The Mandarin soldiers swarmed—the hills were covered—but a few well-directed shells from the *Nankin* astonished them, and prevented them cutting off our retreat, as was their intention. The blue-jackets then set fire to the place; but a Chinese town is rather difficult to destroy, the houses being well built of splendid grey brick, and the roofs being the only part combustible. However, the smoke rose high in the air, and the 'brave army' came safely out of the conflict with only four wounded. The most melancholy part was to see the women, with small feet, trying to walk across the paddy-fields. They seemed to know that our men would not touch them, for they walked right past them. Some unfortunate children, likewise, having lost themselves, were wandering about without parents. The loss on the side of the Chinese must have been great, for they at one time charged us, but were checked by a well-directed volley, and put to flight at the point of the bayonet. It is a mystery to me how they manage to hit with their jingalls, for they always fire from the loin, as you see in the Sketch, and never from the shoulder, as we do."

## TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

## THE SPANISH RACE IN NORTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.\*

Look out for stirring events in Central America. The filibusterism of Walker is but a feather on the wind. The wind is blowing, and other feathers will whirl in it from time to time, and show the direction which it takes. The present condition of Mexico, and of all the Central American Republics, and the probable future that awaits them in consequence of their own tendency toward disorganisation and the rapid increase in population, trade, and moral power of the neighbouring Republics that form the United States of America, are questions quite as pertinent to Englishmen as to the rest of the civilised world. The growth of the United States is merely one of the forms of the development of that political and industrial civilisation of which England was the home, and of which Englishmen are still the leaders, and which is founded upon the greatest personal freedom, consistent with order and organisation, and the untrammelled liberty of individual enterprise. Addressing itself to the elevation of man through the development of his material interests, which must always precede, to a greater or less extent, the development of human knowledge, Anglo-American progress is exercising a powerful influence over the decaying communities of Spanish America.

It is not my purpose now to discuss what this influence is, nor how it should be exercised, but to take a succinct view of the political and social condition of the Spanish-American Republics. In view of the fact that they have constantly endeavoured to imitate the political example of the United States, in which they have as constantly failed, must be sought the general cause of this failure—a cause which may easily be found, and which will in a great measure account for the ill success that has attended their political experiments. Whenever a nation is constituted by the separation of itself from that of which it formed a part, it necessarily receives a political impulse, the direction of which it is apt to follow ever after.

When the distinct, and to some degree discordant, British colonies of North America severed their connection with the Crown, their first impulse was to the creation of a common centre of action. This resulted in the erection of the Federal Power; and the involuntary political tendency of the United States has ever been to increase the influence of the Federal Executive and of the Federal Congress. In the Spanish colonies of America the reverse of this has been the case. Under the rule of the mother country the form of government was a perfect centralisation; and the old vicerealties of Mexico, Peru, and Buenos Ayres, as well as the captain-generalcies of Guatemala, New Granada, Venezuela, and Chili, were divided into provinces, or intendencias, as they were called, merely for the purposes of local administration. In the struggles which gave birth to them as independent nations, the political impulses which these countries received was towards decentralisation; and the advocacy of the principles known in America as the doctrine of States' rights, and the involuntary political tendency of these countries, have ever been to diminish the influence of the central or Federal Government.

Thus movements seemingly identical, as were those which resulted in the independence of the British and Spanish colonies in America, have produced directly opposite results; for while in the United States the power of the Federal Government to repress domestic rebellion has continually increased, and was never stronger than it is now, that of the Federal power in the Spanish American States has continually diminished, and was never more impotent to put down revolt than it is to-day. Other circumstances have also contributed to the political decay of the Spanish American States, among which their readiness to adopt the ideas of the first and last French Revolution, and to place the individual above the State holding that the State owes him an obligation greater than his to the State, has been a prominent one.

While, under such influences as these, the political fabric in Spanish America has exhibited a constant decay, the changes in the social organisation there have been equally great. The line of separation between the discordant and unequal races that constitute their population, and which under the rule of Spain was kept in constant view, has been destroyed; and all the old Spanish legislation for the organisation of labour has been repealed without the substitution of anything in its place. Mexico may be taken as the type of the result; for the same thing, with slight modifications has occurred in all those countries. The political and social inducements to the white race to preserve its purity and integrity having been removed, it has gradually amalgamated with the inferior races; and the latter, possessing a numerical superiority of seven millions to one million of white inhabitants, has nearly swallowed up the white race in the course of the one generation only that has elapsed since the era of their independence.

The consequence of all these causes is, that her Northern States have lost nearly all their white population, and the unorganised native communities there are unable to resist the attacks of the savage Apaches, Comanches, Seminoles, and other Indian tribes who are driven southward from their old hunting-grounds by the westward march of Anglo-Saxon civilisation. In Sonora the rule of Mexico is reduced to a few towns, such as Guaymas, Ures, and Hermosilla; in Chihuahua constant sallies of the Government troops are necessary to protect the narrow extent of rural population; in Durango the Indians roam, in small parties, unmolested over the whole State, and the civilised inhabitants have been compelled to concentrate in the cities and large towns for mutual protection. The wide grazing districts of Coahuila, Leon, Zacatecas, and Sinaloa, are a constant prey to small parties of savages, who drive off the cattle, and carry the women and children into captivity amid their mountain fastnesses.

In the southern part of Mexico a similar state of things exists. General Alvarez, who is a cross between the Negro and the Indian, has long ruled the State of Guerrero with despotic sway. But he has ever given a lip-obedience to the Federal Government, and has

\* This letter has been in type for some weeks, its insertion having been deferred from time to time on account of the pressure on our columns of matters of more immediate interest; and in the meantime changes have taken place, as prognosticated by the writer, in the arrangements of the governing powers in Mexico.



kept the Pintos, as the preponderating native race there is called, in subjection. His own recognition of the Federal Government, and the influence of his name, have hitherto kept the other native races in the South to their allegiance; but lately they have revolted; and now, at the age of eighty years, he is engaged in a war of doubtful issue with the Indians of Chilapa and Oajaca, who are bounded on by priests and plotters, who refuse to recognise the present Federal Government of Mexico. The course of Alvarez in this question has produced dissatisfaction among his own people, the Pintos, which will doubtless break out into open revolt after his death. In the eastern and peninsular State of Yucatan the savage tribes of the interior have recovered possession of nearly the whole territory, and the quasi whites are driven into the cities of Merida, Sisal, and Campeachy, the capital (Merida) having been frequently menaced by a large force of Indians.

Amid all this disintegration and political decay the Federal Power has grown constantly weaker, until its influence has become powerless to reach the more distant portions of the Republic. In the South, Alvarez has long held supreme power; in Sonora the Gandara family ruled for many years, until recently overthrown by Pasquiana, who likewise pays little heed to Congress or the President. Vidaurri in the North, has annexed the State of Coahuila to that of Nuevo Leon, where his will is law; and endeavoured, a little more than a year since, to perform the same act with the State of Tamaulipas, where Garza governs pretty much as he chooses. In Central Mexico a more formal obedience is rendered to the Federal authority, but one that is practically of little import; and amid all their party divisions two great principles emerge. The first asserts that the national decay is owing to the decentralisation of power and the other that power is still too much centralised. The one principle triumphs, and brings back Santa Anna to the Dictatorship, as in 1853;—to be overthrown in 1855 by a plan of Ayutla, which installs a new Constitution in 1857, decentralising the Federal Power still more, and placing it entirely in the hands of a single representative chamber, that is to sit permanently, either of itself or through a committee of one representative for each of the States. This again is immediately superseded by the establishment of the Dictatorship of Comonfort, which may be overthrown between the writing and the publication of this article.

Under these circumstances the remnant of the white race in Mexico is seeking new blood and a reinvigoration by an infusion from abroad. When the army of the United States held Mexico, General Scott, the American Commander-in-Chief, was tendered a bonus to himself of two hundred thousand pounds if he would resign his commission and accept the supreme power in Mexico. At this time he aspired to the Presidency of the United States, and he declined the offer. When Santa Anna returned to power there, in 1853, he drew around him a large number of Spanish officers from Cuba, but took with him no troops. It is said that he looks forward now to an early return to Mexico, and that he will seek to create several regiments composed entirely of Spaniards. On the other hand, Comonfort has turned his eyes toward the United States, and anticipated receiving aid from the ambitious and restless spirits that abound here. The experience of the past, as shown in the expeditions of Lopez to Cuba, Walker to Lower California and Central America, Carvajal to Tamaulipas, and Raousset de Boulbon and Crabbe to Sonora, leads to the belief that, though these have failed, they will be followed by others that will succeed in the future, sustained as the spirit of American filibusterism is by Saxon pluck and Saxon tenacity of purpose.

But let us follow the process of political disintegration southward. The former Republic of Central America, obeying the political impulse it received at its birth, soon destroyed the Federal Power it had created, in imitation of the United States, and broke up into the five independent States of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. In Guatemala, after years of revolutions, the Indian race asserted their supremacy, and elevated Carrera, a half-bred cattle-driver, to supreme power. He rules something as Montezuma and Atahualpa may be supposed to have ruled, but with the forms of civilised organisation. In parts of the State the Government still decrees what proportions of the land shall be sown in wheat, what in maize, and what in other productions of the soil. Carrera has centralised power in Guatemala, and peace reigns for the time.

In San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, internal discord has been the rule for many years, and in the struggle and the lapse of time the white race has gradually died out, or been absorbed, until now it does not possess a single representative man. The native and mixed races have triumphed under the leadership of the half breeds. Santos Guadiola, the President of Honduras, partakes largely of the Indian; and Martinez, the new President of Nicaragua, is a dark Mulatto. Costa Rica having a larger infusion of white blood, and few negroes or Indians, has kept the races more distinct, and the rule of the whites is represented by the family of Mora. This State has exhibited less intestine disorder than any of the others of Central America.

The condition of Southern America, in as far as it is occupied by the Spanish races, is equally suggestive of approaching change; but I have left myself no space to touch upon it in the present letter.

C. M.

BRIGADIER GRAVES writes to us from Simla under date Dec. 29, 1857. We most willingly give insertion, as a matter of bare justice, to that portion of his letter which refers to what appeared in this Journal, and, out of courtesy to the gallant officer, we give him also the opportunity which he craves of rebutting a charge made against him in the pages of *Blackwood*. Brigadier Graves' communication is as follows:—"Sir,—I perceive in your issue of the 24th October last that the Correspondent whose statements I denied in my letter of the 4th instant to you again attacks me, attributing this time the failure of the plan for assaulting Delhi on 12th June partly to the secrecy thereof, and partly—for he evidently means me—to my imbecility; adding that I had 'since retired to the mountains.' His animosity, however, induces him to omit to say why I did so. I have already denied the falsehoods of this anonymous writer regarding myself, as relates to the plan in question; but, as it appears that he now wishes it to be inferred that I left the camp in consequence of some proceeding on my part in connection therewith, I beg to state that I quitted it for the same reason that every officer and man did—from sickness or wounds—viz., on medical certificate. I find it the more necessary to notice malevolent attacks on me, as the most absurd fabrications have been made also about the events that took place at Delhi, when the mutiny broke out there on the morning of the 11th of May. For instance, according to the writer in *Blackwood* for September last, I was expected to know—I conclude by inspiration—that the mutinous native brigade were on their way from Meerut, and to occupy the Hindun-bridge, fourteen miles from cantonments, to oppose them; the truth being that the first I heard of that unfortunate state of things was from the magistrate

who came to me for assistance about nine a.m. of the above date, it having been reported to him that some troopers had just crossed the bridge into Delhi, three miles from cantonments."

**PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.**—Rev. W. Jackson, Vicar of Foxford, to be Archdeacon of Killala. Rev. J. Drapes to be Prebendary of Tascollin, diocese of Ossory. *Rectories:* Rev. G. Bellamy to Wark, Northumberland; Rev. G. Boynton to Trusley, Derbyshire; Rev. C. Clarkson to Holsworthy, Devon; Rev. J. Thompson to Bellingham. *Vicarages:* W. G. Arthurs to Stradbally with Moyanna, diocese of Leighlin; Rev. T. A. Carr to Cranbrook; Rev. J. Dutton to Bredfield St. Andrew, Suffolk; Rev. E. W. Saul to Isle Abbots, Somerset; Rev. A. D. Wilkins to Sawbridgeworth, Herts. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. A. Beard to King's College, Cambridge; Rev. W. J. Edlin to Trinity College, Cambridge. *Curacy:* Rev. B. H. Williams to Ashton, Devon. *Assistant Curacies:* Rev. J. A. Addison to Brixton, Devon; Rev. H. J. A. Fothergill to Sithney, Cornwall; Rev. J. P. Mayne to Tywardreath, Cornwall; Rev. J. M. O'Neill to Tebburn St. Mary, Devon; Rev. R. Tudor to Heston Chapel, Cornwall; Rev. G. L. Woolcombe to Kenwyn, Cornwall.

**THE SNOWSTORM AND STRONG EASTERLY GALE** which raged two or three days this week occasioned much inconvenience and mischief. Railways and highway roads have been blocked up; serious accidents have taken place; and in the Channel and on the coast many vessels have been wrecked.

**MR. ALDERMAN KENNEDY.**—The resignation by this gentleman of his aldermanic office was the subject of some discussion in the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday. Several members of the court required the production of the record of his conviction before the case was dealt with. Ultimately, however, his resignation was accepted, and the Lord Mayor was ordered to issue a precept directing the election of a new Alderman for the Ward of Cheap. General sympathy was expressed towards the ex-Alderman by his former colleagues.

**THE SOULAGES COLLECTION** may now be seen at the Museum, South Kensington, where a place has been fitted up for its display.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THERE has been a very moderate business doing in all National Securities during nearly the whole of the week, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. At present, however, there is no feature calculated to reduce the quotations much below the present level. Money continues very abundant and cheap, and the only loan with which we are threatened is one for the East India Company for £2,000,000. Even that amount will be raised gradually, so that its effects upon Consols are not likely to form matter for comment. The Government broker has purchased some small parcels of Stock, on account, we understand, of the loan of five millions raised during the Russian war; and here we may remark that the sinking fund on the loan of sixteen millions comes into operation on the 1st of April next. From that date the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to find one million annually until the whole amount is redeemed. Home Stock is likely to be steadily absorbed, and prices will, in all probability, continue to exhibit steadiness.

About £200,000 in gold has been shipped to France, in order to meet the exchanges, which, throughout the Continent, continue to give away. In addition to this amount, £188,855 in silver has been forwarded to India. From St. Petersburg small supplies of gold continue to reach us; but, owing to the difficulties on the part of private shippers to obtain coin, except through the medium of money-changers, at a high premium, the imports are almost wholly on account of the Russian Government.

The Calcutta exchanges show a further decline of 1 per cent, but at Bombay very little alteration has taken place. About £65,000 in silver has come to hand from China, but the whole amount will be reshipped to the East by the next packet.

From Australia £100,000 in gold, and from New York £120,000 in coin, have been reported. The latest advices state that the total shipments from Australia last year amounted to 2,757,047 ounces, and that about £650,000 in gold is now on passage to England.

On Monday Consols were flat, and rather lower. The Three per Cent Reduced realised 97½ to 97¾; Consols for Money, 97½ and 97¾; the New Three per Cent, 97½ and 97¾; India Bonds, 20s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 38s. to 42s. prem.; Bank Stock was 22½; and India Stock, 22½. Some fluctuations took place in the quotations on Tuesday:—The Reduced ranged from 97 to 97½; Consols, 96½ to 97½; New Three per Cent, 97½ and 97¾. Long Annuities, 1855, were firm, at 18½; and Exchequer Bills, 38s. to 42s. prem. The Bonds, 1859, were done at 100½; and India Bonds, 26s. to 30s. prem. Bank Stock was 22½ to 22¾. As the jobbers were chiefly occupied in the settlement of the Account, the dealings on Wednesday were limited. The Reduced realised 96½ and 97½; Consols, 96½; New Three per Cent, 96½ and 97½; Exchequer Bills, 38s. to 42s. prem.; and Exchequer Bonds, 100½. Bank Stock was 22½. On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England made no change in the minimum rate of discount, and elsewhere no alteration was noticed. Home Securities fluctuated. At one time they were done at 97 to 97½, but closed at 96½. A few transactions took place in the Reduced, and the New Three per Cent at 97½ and 97¾. Exchequer Bills were less active, at 38s. to 41s. premium. Bank Stock was 22½ to 22¾.

Compared with last week, a very moderate business has been transacted in all Foreign Securities, and, in most transactions, prices have had a drooping tendency. Buenos Ayres Six per Cent has realised 8½; Ditto, New, Deferred, 18½; Mexican Three per Cent, 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 80½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 91½; Spanish Three per Cent, 44½; Ditto, New, Deferred, 26½; Ditto, Passive, 6½; Ditto, Committee's Certificate of Coupon, 4½; Turkish Six per Cent, 10½; Turkish Four per Cent, 10½; Venezuela Four-and-Three-Quarter per Cent, 33½; Portuguese Three per Cent, 46½; Russian Five per Cent, 109½ ex div.; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100; Dutch Four per Cent, 100½; and Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100.

In Joint-Stock Bank Shares very few transactions have been recorded. The leading quotations are as follow:—Australasia, 85½; English, Scotch, and Australian Chartered, 18; London Chartered of Australia, 18; London and County, 28½; London Joint Stock, 30½; London and Westminster, 45; Oriental, 37; South Australia, 32; Ditto, New, 16½; and Union of Australia, 46½.

Fewer sales of Miscellaneous Securities have taken place than for some time past, and the market for them has shown signs of distress. London Dock Shares have marked 15½; Eastern Steam, 11; Electric Telegraph, 10½; English and Australian Copper, 1½ ex div.; European and American Steam, 4½; London Discount, 4½; North of Europe Steam, 2½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; and Van Diemen's Land, 11.

The Railway Share Market has been comparatively heavy, and prices generally have given way. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Bristol and Exeter, 92½ ex div.; Calcutta, 90½; Chester and Holyhead, 3½; Cornwall, 4½; Eastern Counties, 4½ ex div.; East Lancashire, 2½ ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 2½; Great Northern, 104½ ex div.; Ditto, A Stock, 94½ ex div.; Ditto, B Stock, 126 ex div.; Great Western, 60 ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 92½ ex div.; London and Brighton, 108½; London and North-Western, 98 ex div.; Ditto, Eighth, 4½ ex div.; London and South-Western, 98½ ex div.; Midland, 94½ ex div.; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 71 ex div.; Norfolk, 63½ ex div.; North British, 54½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 95½ ex div.; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 1½ ex div.; Ditto Leeds, 50 ex div.; Ditto York, 70½ ex div.; North Staffordshire, 11; South Devon, 36½ ex div.; South-Eastern, 73½ ex div.; Stockton and Darlington, 37 ex div.; Vale of Neath, 99½ ex div.

**LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 97; Wear Valley, 33.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Great Northern Five per Cent, 118½ ex div.; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102½ ex div.; Great Western, Birmingham Stock, 72 ex div.; Midland, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 100½ ex div.; Ditto, Leicester and Ilkeston Stock, 92 ex div.; Newport, Abercromby, and Hereford Perpetual Six per Cent, 11½ ex div.; North British, 107; North-Eastern—Berwick, 96½ ex div.; Ditto, York, H. and S. Purchase, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Second Guarantee, 108½; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 120; South Yorkshire, 101 ex div.

**BRITISH POSSESSIONS.**—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 9½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 11½; Cape Town and Dock Scrip, ½ prem.; Eastern Bengal, ½ prem.; East Indian, 110; Ditto, C Shares, 21½; Ditto, E Shares, Extension, 6½; Geelong and Melbourne, 19½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 50½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 83½; Great Indian Peninsula, 2½; Great Western of Canada, 10½; Ditto, New, 12; Madras Extension, 14½; Ditto, Fourth Extension, 5½; Punjab, ½ prem.; Scinde, 10½; Ditto, New, 2½.

**FOREIGN.**—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6½; Bahia and San Francisco, 34; Belgian Eastern Junction, 1½; Great Luxembourg, ½; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 32½.

The railway "calls" for the present month amount to £1,208,551. Mining Shares have been very moderately dealt in. Alfred Consols have sold at 11½; North Wheel Croftby, 5½; Vale of Towey, 1½; and Coble Copper, 42½.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE, March 1.**—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with all kinds of English wheat. For good and useful qualities, the demand ruled steady at full prices; but other descriptions were sold off cheaply, on former terms. Foreign wheat the show of which was reasonably extensive—met a dull inquiry, on former terms. In floating cargoes of grain, very little was doing. The few samples of English barley on offer sold readily, at full quotations, whilst the values of foreign qualities were well supported. In the value of malt, no actual change took place, but the demand for that article was in a sluggish state. Oats were in short supply, and fair request, at full prices. Beans, peas, and flour, the receipts of which were by no means extensive, sold steadily, at last week's currency. March 3.—The supplies of most kinds of produce on offer here, to-day, were only moderate. Transactions in all kinds of produce were limited at Monday's quotations. *English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 48s. to 49s.; ditto, white, 47s. to 48s.; Norfolk and

8s. 2d. red, 46s. to 47s.; ditto, white, 45s. to 46s.; ditto, red, 44s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 44s.; ditto, red, 42s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 42s.; ditto, red, 40s. to 41s.; ditto, white, 39s. to 40s.; ditto, red, 38s. to 39s.; ditto, white, 37s. to 38s.; ditto, red, 36s. to 37s.; ditto, white, 35s. to 36s.; ditto, red, 34s. to 35s.; ditto, white, 33s. to 34s.; ditto, red, 32s. to 33s.; ditto, white, 31s. to 32s.; ditto, red, 30s. to 31s.; ditto, white, 29s. to 30s.; ditto, red, 28s. to 29s.; ditto, white, 27s. to 28s.; ditto, red, 26s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 26s.; ditto, red, 24s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 23s. to 24s.; ditto, red, 22s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 21s. to 22s.; ditto, red, 20s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 20s.; ditto, red, 18s. to 19s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 18s.; ditto, red, 16s. to 17s.; ditto, white, 15s. to 16s.; ditto, red, 14s. to 15s.; ditto, white, 13s. to 14s.; ditto, red, 12s. to 13s.; ditto, white, 11s. to 12s.; ditto, red, 10s. to 11s.; ditto, white, 9s. to 10s.; ditto, red, 8s. to 9s.; ditto, white, 7s. to 8s.; ditto, red, 6s. to 7s.; ditto, white, 5s. to 6s.; ditto, red, 4s. to 5s.; ditto, white, 3s. to 4s.; ditto, red, 2s. to 3s.; ditto, white, 1s. to 2s.; ditto, red, 0s. to 1s.

*Imported.*—English, crushing, 50s. to 51s.; Odesa, 47s. to 48s.; hampseed, 41s. to 42s. per quarter. Corn and meal, 35s. to 36s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 14s. to 15s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 18s.; rapeseed, 10s. to 11s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 6s. to 7s. per quarter; linseed, 4s. to 5s. per bushel; French, 3s. to 4s. per bushel; ditto foreign, 6s. to 7s. per quarter; rape cake, 15s. to 16s. per ton; canary, 8s. to 9s. per quarter.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d. of household loaf, 5d. to 6d. per 4lb. loaf.

*Imperial Weekly Averages.*—Wheat, 45s. 0d.; barley, 35s. 11d.; oats, 22s. 4d.; rye, 2s. 1d.; beans, 30s. 11d.; peas, 40s. 5d.

*The Six Weeks' Averages.*—Wheat, 46s. 4d.; barley, 35s. 6d.; oats, 22s. 9d.; rye, 3s. 0d.; beans, 31s. 11d.; peas, 40s. 5d.

*English Grain sold last Week.*—Wheat, 92,431; barley, 73,310; oats, 15,031; rye, 53; beans, 7,310; peas, 2,121 quarters.

*Tea.*—For all kinds we continue to have a very moderate inquiry, at last week's quotations. Common round Congou is selling at 11½d. to 12d. per lb.

*Sugar.*—A full average business has been transacted in nearly all kinds of sugar, and the rates are well supported. West India qualities have sold at 40s. to 41s. Mauritius, 37s. to 38s.; Bengal, 36s. to 37s. 6d.; and Madras, 29s. to 30s. 6d. per cwt. There is only a moderate inquiry for refined goods—the show of which is moderate—at late quotations.

*Coffee.*—Hither more money has been paid for plantation kinds, and the market generally is steady.

*Rice.*—The demand for most qualities has somewhat improved, and prices are well supported. Good middling to good white Bengal has sold at 8s. to 9s. 3d. per cwt. Inferior foreign qualities are dropping, but fine white Dorset is worth 13s. to 13½s. per cwt. Bacon is quoted as dear as last week. In other provisions very little is doing.

*Tallow.*—Our market has become somewhat firmer, and sales of P.Y.C. on the spot have been effected at 55s. 6d.—for the last three months 51s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow, 52s. 6d. per cwt. net cash.

*Oils.*—Lined oil is in good request, at £28 10s. to £28 15s. per ton, on the spot. Foreign refined rape is quoted at £13 10s. to £14; and brown, £19 to £19 10s. Other oils rule about stationary. Turpentine is less active. Rough is quoted at 10s.; and spirits, 42s. 6d. to 43s. 6d. per cwt.

*Spirits.*—Our market generally is very inactive, yet very few changes have taken place in prices.

*Hay and Straw.*—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £2 15s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £3 0s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load. A slow trade.

*Cattle.*—Owing to the prevailing gales of wind, very few vessels have made their passages this week. The best cows may be quoted at 25s.; 6 or 8 kinds, 16s. to 21s. per ton.

*Hops.*—Good and fine new hops are in moderate request, at full prices. Otherwise the demand is in a sluggish state.

*Wool.*—The public sales of colonial wool are progressing steadily. Good and fine parcels at 1½d. to 1d. per lb. more money. Other qualities at full quotations, compared with the previous series.

*Butter.*—The supplies continue moderate, and the demand rules inactive, at from 7½d. to 10d. per lb.

*Metropolitan Cattle Market.*—The beef trade has ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8 lb. Otherwise the demand has continued very inactive, on former terms.

*Beef from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 0d. to 4d. per 8 lb. to sink the offer.*

*Veal and Lamb.*—Each kind of meat has been in good supply, and sluggish request, as follows:—

*Beef from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb. by the carcase.*

*ROBERT HENRETT.*

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 24.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint, by special statute, Captains G. Jenkins and J. W. Young to be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

FEB. 26.

**BREVET.**—Brevet Colonel J. H. Grant, K.C.B., to be Major-General in the Army.

**2nd Life Guards:** H. P. Lwart to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.

**6th Dragoon Guards:** W. M. N. Kingston to be Captain; Ensign W. Norman to be Lieutenant.

**1st Dragoon Guards:** H. P. Lwart to be Cornet.

**6th Dragoon Guards:** W. M. N. Kingston to be Captain; Ensign W. Norman to be Lieutenant.

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THE MUTINY IN INDIA.—GOORKAHS OF THE 66TH REGIMENT IN THEIR NATIONAL COSTUME.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. CARPENTER, JUN.

#### GOORKAHS OF THE 66TH REGIMENT, IN THEIR NATIONAL COSTUME.

Our readers are doubtless sufficiently well acquainted with the characteristics of these gallant little soldiers, their sturdy limbs, and Tartar physiognomies. They are armed with their formidable national weapon, the *kookri*, with which they can cut off a head or limb at a single blow, and the *golail* or bow, used for discharging clay pellets,

of which they carry a netful under their arm. They are very expert marksmen with this at short distances.

#### CAMP BAZAAR, MEERUNZAIE, WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.

THIS scene was sketched in the camp of the Punjab Irregulars, the force which has done us such good service lately in aiding to suppress

the sepoy rebellion, while marching through the wild country between Kohat and the Koorum River which forms the boundary of the British dominions at its north-western extremity. The expedition was undertaken to collect the tribute from the treacherous population who had voluntarily submitted to our rule, and asked assistance to repulse the hill tribes in their neighbourhood, and then attacked the force sent to protect them. It was also useful in opening up a route to Cabul independent of the dreaded Khyber Pass.



CAMP BAZAAR, MEERUNZAIE, WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. CARPENTER, JUN.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

## THE MANIFESTO OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The Earl of DERRY rose at a quarter past five o'clock, in a full House, to make the Ministerial statement. He was occasionally not very distinctly heard. He said he rose to express his hope that in asking for their Lordships' kind permission to postpone his statement from Friday until that day they would not think that he had taken a course that was unusual or unnecessary. During the whole of last week he had been engaged day and night in making arrangements for the formation of a Government—a task which a week before he had not the slightest reason to think would devolve upon him, and, consequently, he had not a moment for the slightest reflection unconnected with those personal arrangements. He felt it, therefore, expedient to postpone his statement, because, if it were made on Friday, it must be crude and imperfect. He begged their Lordships he did so with no feeling of triumph. He was, on the contrary, overwhelmed with a sense of his incompetence to perform the arduous task imposed upon him, and had a full sense of its magnitude and importance. His consolation was that, if he felt himself so unable to deal with the grave questions which must occupy his attention, indulgence would be awarded to him by their Lordships and the country as one who, having been suddenly called to office, had sought for it by no unworthy means or underhand dealings.

Before he proceeded to any of the public questions with which he would have to deal, it might be proper for him to remind their Lordships of the events which had placed him in the position which he now held. On last Friday he might have debated, in a very full House of Commons, had resulted in a majority against Ministers, but into the circumstances of that vote he would not at present enter. He rejoiced, however, to say that, although that majority was composed of men not generally acting in union together or entertaining the same opinions, he had not heard from any quarter any of those charges of combination and coalition that were so freely put forth on a similar occasion last year. He might say, for himself, that he had never been more taken by surprise than by the vote that was given on the occasion, and he could say for those with whom he had the honour to act that there were no means taken by them to invite a single member to attend in his place on the occasion.

The late Government having been placed in a minority by that vote, tendered their resignation to her Majesty, in accordance with constitutional usage. It pleased her Majesty at once to accept the resignations tendered to her, and her Majesty did him the honour to send for him (Lord Derby) on Saturday week, after her interview with the noble Viscount lately at the head of the Government. With her Majesty's permission he would venture to state what took place on that occasion. Her Majesty having asked if he were willing to undertake the responsibility of advising her, he took the liberty of laying before her Majesty as fully and clearly as he could, without partiality or bias, what he thought to be the state of political parties in the House of Commons, it being a subject on which he thought her Majesty ought to have full information, and he intreated her Majesty to take another day to consider whether it would be her pleasure to call him to her councils, and he stated that if on full consideration it should be her pleasure, his sense of duty would induce him to accept the task which her Majesty was pleased to impose upon him. He felt himself bound to state at the same time, that if on consideration her Majesty should be of opinion that any other arrangement was better calculated to secure a good and stable Government for the country, he begged her Majesty would not consider his position or interests, but take the course which in her Royal judgment she deemed the best. On the following morning he had the honour to attend on her Majesty, and she repeated her wish that he should take office, and he ventured to say that in doing so he only did what he was called upon to do by every sentiment of loyalty.

As compared with former periods of our history, the line that separated different parties in the State was now much less distinctly drawn than then. Parliament was divided, not into two or three broad lines of distinction, but was spread over a vast number of grades. Persons called themselves by a variety of names—Tories, Conservatives, Liberal Conservatives, Liberals, Whigs, Radicals; and such were the nieces of some of the distinctions, that there were, he believed, many persons in the two Houses who would find it difficult to say to which of all those peculiar denominations they belonged. In fact, political distinctions were much like the different grades of rank in society at large. There were broad lines of demarcation between some; but others blended so imperceptibly that it was difficult to state precisely where one commenced and the other ended. Desiring of forming his Government on a basis that should be Conservative in the fullest sense, but at the same time not indisposed to measures of progressive improvement, he sought the assistance of some of those who he thought shared the feelings of the Conservative party to such an extent that they might be able to associate themselves with him in the delicate task he had undertaken. He applied to one right hon. gentleman and to two noble Lords, who appeared to stand in that position, but they did not think it desirable to lend him their assistance in forming a Government. Thrown, therefore, entirely on the resources of those with whom he was more immediately connected, he proceeded to select for the several posts in the Government those whom he considered best qualified to fill them with honour to the country and credit to themselves.

In all changes of such a kind much inconvenience was inevitable. Public business was interrupted by the necessity of waiting the result of the new elections; besides which some little time must elapse before the new officials could render themselves acquainted with their duties and the antecedents of current business. Particularly was this the case in the Foreign Office. His first inquiry was to ascertain the numerical state of the Army and Navy; and that inquiry afforded him the greatest satisfaction and pleasure, from finding, notwithstanding the many drains which had of late been made upon them, how respectable a force still remained within the shores of the United Kingdom (Applause). Affairs in the East appeared to have taken a turn in favour of England; and he had no doubt the gallant troops of her Majesty would at no distant period have put down the formidable insurrection which had lately raged, and which still raged, in some parts of India; after which her Majesty's Government would find only the more agreeable task of pacifying the country, and reorganising its rule. The reports from China also led to the expectation that the unfortunate war—if it could indeed be called a war—that the unfortunate operations there were approaching a termination. He still entertained his opinion that they were unduly entered into, though, of course, he rejoiced that, having been entered into, they were brought by her Majesty's arms to a successful termination. Of course, all idea of territorial aggrandisement, or having more than a guarantee for carrying on a peaceful commerce would never enter the head of any Minister whom we might have at the head of affairs. In their foreign policy, the aim of the new Ministry would be to entertain friendly relations with all Powers—great and small. He hoped those relations would be maintained neither by a tone of haughty defiance nor of submission. He hoped that they would abstain from all interference with the purely domestic affairs of any country. If there were any remains of animosity with that great empire, our near neighbours, he trusted it would speedily vanish, and that our relations with that country would resume their wonted cordiality.

He hoped he should not be considered as unduly deprecating the value of any alliance, if he stated his firm conviction that of all the alliances this country could form, with regard either to our own advantage or the good of the world, the most important was that with our nearest and most powerful neighbour, the great empire of France. The geographical position of the two countries, and their forces at sea and land, rendered their harmonious union almost a pledge and guarantee for the peace of the world, while it caused their disruption to be fraught with serious danger. For France, this country could have but one desire, that of remaining on friendly terms. To foreign countries it was a matter, if not of indifference, of comparatively little importance, what might be the peculiar form of Government which best suited the form of that country. Whether it were a Republic, whether it were the Empire, that form was the best for France which best suited the dispositions, the habits, the affections of her own people; but, whatever the Government, it was of vast importance to France, and if to France to Europe also, that the Government should not be liable to perpetual change, but that it should enjoy a condition of permanence. He believed that the life of the remarkable man, the ruler of the French nation, was of great and paramount importance, and that his absence from the helm of State at this time would most surely endanger that tranquillity which for the last six years France had enjoyed under his government. Therefore, it was the feeling of all mankind that it was by the special interposition of Providence that his Imperial Majesty escaped from the attempt upon his life. He would not recount to their Lordships all the circumstances of the attempt—they were too recent, and had made too great an impression on their Lordships' minds, to render it necessary that he should do so. But he wished to mention the circumstances of horror attending the attempt, not only from the means by which a high and important life was aimed at, but also from the time and place of the attempt.

The attempt was made at the door of the Opera House, in the midst of a crowd, in the streets of Paris, and when loyal subjects were waiting to receive their Emperor with enthusiasm; but above all when the design included the wife of the Emperor, the partner of his throne, he thought no circumstance of aggravation was wanting in the crime of those who, under such circumstances made the dastardly attempt by throwing missiles of the most formidable and destructive nature. The hand of Providence was visible watching over the destinies of France.

The circumstances of the attempt and the failure were such as might be expected to make an impression on the minds of a loyal and sensitive people. From all parts poured in addresses of congratulation, and not only from the French alone, but from British residents in France, and from all parts of this kingdom. But, unfortunately, it transpired that those concerned in the attempt had for a certain period of time, as refugees from foreign countries, been enjoying and abusing the hospitality of England. He would ask their Lordships to consider what would have been the feelings in this country if the cases were reversed? Supposing her

Majesty going with that frank confidence among her subjects, knowing the loyalty and affection of her people, surrounded by her family, attended and surrounded by loyal subjects, if at the door of the Opera House in London such an attempt had been made upon the person of her Majesty, he asked their Lordships what did they think would be the feelings of the people of this country? And if it had come to their knowledge that the dastardly attempt was not made by any treasonable subject of her Majesty, but was concerted by a band of assassins who had abused the hospitality of a neighbouring country, did they think that the indignation expressed would have been very different from the indignation expressed by the people of France in this case? They could not, therefore, wonder that when it became known in France that this act was the act of refugees coming straight from England, that there should be mixed with the feelings of loyalty some such expressions as those which offended the people of England. He thought such expressions must not be too narrowly scanned, even though his Imperial Majesty had not frankly avowed the regret which he felt at expressions which, coupled with congratulations to himself, had given offence to the people of this country. But he did not believe that such expressions indicated the feelings of the great and noble army of France.

It was more than one hundred years since they had had in this country any of those civil disturbances which had compelled citizens to quit England, and they must make allowances for the feelings of the French. Although the oppression must be grievous, and the burden must be intolerable which could justify any man in exposing his country to the horrors of civil war, yet when the sword was drawn in defence of opposing principle, whatever might be their opinions of the matter, they regarded with respect and sympathy those against whom fortune had been unfavourable. Those who, from a sense of loyalty, stood by a Sovereign; those who had been engaged in unsuccessful revolt; and those who had maintained their principles by the sword, public opinion was sure to follow in misfortune, and though contemporary history might not judge them dispassionately, posterity would do them justice. If they looked back to the period of our own civil wars, when men contended earnestly and vehemently for principles deeply implanted in their minds, they could sympathise with the misfortunes, the resignation, and the unbroken loyalty of the Cavaliers who followed the fortunes of Charles I., and with the stern love of liberty and the independent cause pursued by the Puritans; and to come down to later time, even devoted as this country was to the house which so happily ruled over them at present, no man could look back without sympathy for the heroism of the Stuarts. But there was no such sympathy due, and no such sympathy paid, either by contemporary history or by impartial posterity, for those who for political ends resorted to the evil and base means which were employed in Paris. If there could be a person worse than the actual assassin, that person was the concoctor of sanguinary crimes, and who got them carried out by his instruments. Persons who engaged in those conspiracies were the bitterest foes of the cause they espoused; for they drove away honest and devoted men from their ranks. Those were the persons who by conspiracies made the employment of the secret spy necessary, and did their utmost to destroy that liberty of which they constituted themselves the champions. Were those the men whom the English law would protect? They were not. Not only conspiracies for assassination, but incentives to assassination, were offences recognised by the law of England. But though the law provided penalties in these cases, it could not be put in force until there had been some overt act. So long as an intention remained in the mind of the party, and nothing was done, there was no ground for criminal proceedings. He was bound to say that many of those persons who had been driven to this country by misfortune earned their bread honestly, and conducted themselves with propriety. There were others who pursued a different course, and who had made use of most reprehensible language. In all cases of offence, he repeated, the law provided punishment—he would not say sufficient punishment. But intention was not crime; suspicion did not warrant prosecution; and notoriety was a word not known to their laws. He did not hesitate to say that it was the duty of the Government carefully to watch the proceedings of persons who might be suspected of evil designs, and he did not think that any Government that might be formed would refuse to protect a friendly nation against their machinations. But in every case in which punishment might be inflicted the evidence of guilt should be such as would satisfy a jury.

Now, what was the course pursued by her Majesty's late Government as soon as the news of the attempt on the life of the French Emperor was received? That Government, he thought, very properly took into consideration the question whether the existing law was adequate, and whether it might not be desirable to make some amendment in the law. They introduced a bill into Parliament, of the merits of which he would not now speak. The first reading of the bill was carried by a large majority of the House of Commons. But simultaneously with the introduction of that bill a despatch was received from Count Walewski, and that despatch was unfortunately laid before the public, and, what was more unfortunate, was allowed to remain without an answer. In sending that despatch he had no doubt the object of Count Walewski was to represent the position in which France was placed, and to invite the Government frankly and truly to consider the matter. He would not criticise the expressions in that despatch; but it did contain expressions which gave great offence to the people of this country. He thought the Government ought to have answered that despatch. It was not to be denied that the production of that despatch had produced an unfavourable impression on the discussion of that bill. At the same time let him not be misunderstood, for it was important to bear in mind that the resolution of the House of Commons had no reference whatever to the merits of the bill which was then before it, and that, after the passing of that resolution, the late Government had so thought fit, might have proceeded with the second reading of the bill. But it was impossible to deny that the introduction of that element interfered with the calm, impartial, and deliberate consideration of the measure itself. What was then the resolution to which the House of Commons came on the 15th of February, the consequence of which was the resignation of the late Government? Was it a resolution hostile to the provisions of the bill? Was it a resolution hostile to the criminal law of this country? Was it a resolution that gave the slightest countenance to the atrocious act which led to the introduction of the measure? Quite the reverse. The resolution had reference not to a question between the Parliament and a foreign State; it had relation to a question as between Parliament and the conduct of the then Ministers of the Crown. But on that resolution being carried the late Government resigned their offices, and the duty the present Government had to perform was to consider what course they should take with reference to the position of affairs which had been produced by the resolution of the House of Commons.

The new Government had come to the conclusion that, in full conformity with the resolution of the House of Commons, they should, in terms of prudence and conciliation, point out to the French Minister the misconstruction which had been placed on his despatch, and ask for an explanation such as would remove the painful impressions which that despatch had produced. If he (the Earl of Derby) knew anything of the friendly feelings of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French towards this country, and of his desire to maintain the alliance so beneficial to both nations, and bearing in mind how ready his Imperial Majesty was to listen to friendly advice from friendly quarters, he entertained the sanguine hope that the answer to a despatch with the object stated, which his noble friend at the head of foreign affairs had undertaken to prepare, would be such as to remove from the minds of the people of this country all irritation, and enable the Legislature and the Government to proceed calmly to the consideration of the important questions involved in the bill to which he had adverted. Of course it was not desirable that he should now enter further into the details of this matter. The course which the Government must pursue must depend upon the character of the reply they received to their friendly application; but he must say that, in the mean time it would be the bounden duty of the Government—and that duty they would not shrink from performing vigorously—to put in force the existing powers of the law for the purpose of checking by the strong arm of the law these dangerous conspiracies. At the present moment he spoke under some difficulty; for he did not wish to prejudice the case which was now pending against M. Bernard, as being a party to the conspiracy which led to the attempt on the life of the French Emperor. Another person, whom he blushed to say was a British subject, was now a fugitive from justice on a similar charge; and a third charge, which had been preferred against another party for publishing a libel of a character to instigate assassination, was now pending before the British tribunals. Within forty-eight hours the attention of the Government had been called to another publication of a similar nature, but more violent in tendency, and that publication had been placed in the hands of the law officers of the Crown, and should their opinion be that there was reasonable and legitimate ground for a prosecution, her Majesty's Government would not hesitate a single moment in putting the existing law in force and operation. With all the desire, which he held as strongly as any man, to maintain now and for ever the right of asylum all rejoiced this country possessed, he would maintain the inviolability of that right and privilege; but still, it became an intolerable grievance that persons who owed their lives and safety to British protection should ungratefully reward this country by publications and conduct calculated to embroil this country with one of her most faithful allies and firmest friends.

If he (the Earl of Derby) was addressing their Lordships at the commencement of a new Parliament he should feel it his duty shortly to lay before them what were the measures to which the attention of Parliament would be directed during the present Session. Their Lordships must, however, be aware, from the shortness of time which had elapsed since the acceptance of office by the present Government, it was impossible to provide anything like a programme of the bills which are to be framed. The other House must be occupied some time in making the financial arrangements necessary at this period of the year to carry on the public service.

There was, however, one measure to which he thought it his duty thus early to call attention. He certainly had been of opinion—and that opinion was shared in by those with whom he had the satisfaction to act—that while the state of India was in a condition of revolt and insurrection it was not expedient either for the Government or the East India Company to go to the discussion of any change in the system of government, or rather the constitution of the home government, of India; but

the House of Commons had, by a very large majority, affirmed the proposition for such a change. A majority of 147 members, in a full House, had affirmed the proposition that it was desirable to enter on the consideration of immediate measures, mainly with the object of transferring to the Crown the authority hitherto possessed by the East India Company. That vote had produced a very important effect and change in the position of that body. It placed the Company in such a position that they could not command the same amount of public confidence and support they were entitled to before the passing of that vote; and, after the best and matured consideration, her Majesty's Government intended to introduce a measure which was now under the consideration of his noble friend, the President of the Board of Control, which measure, he trusted, would effect most of the objects contemplated by the bill of the late Government, and would at the same time be free from the objections which had been raised to that measure. Of course their Lordships would not expect him now to enter into the details of a bill which was not yet framed, but in the course of the present Session they would have to deal with it.

It would be idle for him to enter into general questions, or to make abstract declarations of policy, as they would be of little or no use, and he could only say that the course of conduct and policy of the present Government would be such as might naturally be expected from the composition of the Government. He should maintain the institutions strenuously, but he should not hesitate to propose well-considered measures of improvement and progress, and should suggest improvements where improvements could safely be introduced. There was no greater mistake than to suppose the Conservative principles inclined to prevent progress. They lived in times when the arts and sciences were making rapid strides, and when intelligence was thereby more widely advanced, and the institutions must be adapted to the altered condition of the country, and the increasing intelligence of the people.

There was one question of great importance and great difficulty to which he would refer. He meant the question which commonly went by the name of Parliamentary Reform, or by the more fitting term, which meant the consideration and amendment of the representation in the House of Commons. He was old enough to remember the time, and to have been in the Cabinet, when the last Reform Bill was under consideration; and when he looked back to the violence of feeling and to the bitterness of political excitement, and the party violence and the passions which accompanied the passing of that great and important measure, his wonder was not that there should be defects and blemishes in that measure, which the experience of twenty-five years had brought to light, but that a measure had been at that time passed through Parliament which for so long a period effected its purposes and satisfied the people. Believing that, with all its anomalies and imperfections, that Act had given the country a representative system, which provided a House of Commons that does fully and fairly represent the feelings of the people, as well as the intelligence and property of the country, he would be himself well content and satisfied with it, if it were the pleasure of Parliament that no alteration should be called for or demanded on a topic so exciting. He could not, however, exclude from consideration that now, for three or four years, not only had demands been made, but promises had been given by successive Governments, respecting the introduction of a Reform Bill. Those promises had been given in the name of the Sovereign, in the speech from the throne; and he thought it was not desirable, in a speech from the throne, to give a personal pledge for the Sovereign respecting a measure that was not well considered, and on which they were not prepared to claim the immediate consideration of Parliament. He thought it was highly inconvenient that from Session to Session a question of this importance should be brought before the Legislature, and Session after Session abandoned; and, looking to the inconvenience arising from that state of things—looking to the promises that successive Governments had made—he had felt it to be his duty, in conjunction with his colleagues, to look into that important question; but he would not promise for himself, or them, to introduce now, or at any particular time this Session, a bill on the subject. He would rather go beyond than fall short of any pledges he might make. But this much he would say, that as soon as the pressure of Parliamentary business should enable them carefully to consider the question, they would direct their best attention to existing defects, and the possible amendments that might be made in the existing law, respecting the representation of the people in Parliament. They would give that attention, with a sincere and earnest desire if it should be found practicable to trifle no longer with that grave question, and with the hope that they would be able in the next Session of Parliament to lay before the Legislature and the country a measure on the subject that might settle for a time a matter of such deep importance, which, if it could not please every body, or the most extravagant expectations, might at least be accepted as a fair measure by moderate and impartial persons. He was, perhaps, somewhat premature in his statement, but he thought it was desirable that their Lordships and the country should know that, while they were not prepared in this Session to introduce, with the hope of passing, a measure dealing with so extensive a question, they were prepared, at the earliest time possible, to give their diligent and anxious attention to the subject, with the earnest desire that that consideration should lead to a successful result.

He believed he had now laid before their Lordships much longer than he desired the observations which he thought it necessary to make on the assumption of the important office he had been called upon to fill. He could only conclude by saying that, although he felt his incompetence for the office he had undertaken, he could truly say he would be actuated by an earnest and conscientious desire faithfully and diligently to perform his duty in the sight of his God and in the presence of his country. Great as he owed were the difficulties which he had to encounter, he would, trusting in His guidance, venture to take upon him the duties intrusted to him by his Sovereign; and, continued the noble earl, "I fervently hope and pray that, by my Administration long or short, when I retire from office it shall be without a stain on my public character, and with the conscientious conviction that I have not left it in a worse position than that which I had previously occupied."

Earl GRANVILLE claimed credit on behalf of the Government to which he had belonged for having performed some services and achieved some successes. They had finished the Russian war with a victory which he found much more highly appreciated in St. Petersburg than in England. The Persian war was concluded also successfully and with little loss, and active measures taken, with eminent success, to send reinforcements to India for the suppression of the sepoy mutiny. Defending the late Ministry on the question of the Conspiracy Bill, he maintained that the vote against them had been passed by a combination whose elements were altogether incoherent and discordant among themselves.

The Earl of CLARENDON enlarged on the diplomatic difficulty presented in consequence of the Walewski despatch, and explained in much detail the motives that had impelled the late Ministers in the course they had adopted. It would, he said, have been easy, and was indeed tempting, to answer that missive, and send a reply which would have read well in a blue-book, but the Government at the time thought it most judicious to leave the despatch without formal answer. He read, however, extracts from various correspondence with Lord Cowley, alleging that they proved that the honour of England, and especially the sacred right of asylum, had throughout been carefully vindicated.

The discussion then closed, and their Lordships adjourned, on the motion of the Earl of Derby, to that day fortnight.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW WRITS.—On the motion of Sir W. F. JOLLIFE, the following new writs were ordered to issue:—For North Northumberland, for the election of a knight of the shire, in the room of Lord Lonsdale, who has accepted the office of Lord of the Admiralty; for Cliechester, for the election of a citizen in the room of Lord Henry Lennox, who has accepted the office of Lord of the Treasury; and for Enniskillen, for the election of a burgess in the room of Mr. Whiteside, who has accepted the office of Attorney-General for Ireland.

On the motion of the same hon. member it was agreed that the House on rising should adjourn until Friday, the 12th inst.

The further consideration of the India Loan Bill was postponed, after some conversation, until Friday week.

CANTON is thus described in the *China Mail*:—"It has always been the idea of foreigners that Canton was a city densely crowded with houses in all parts, and hence the belief in its immense population, instead of which the first thing that strikes a stranger is the large space within the walls occupied as kitchen gardens and fish-ponds, surrounded by low enclosures, some containing the standard as a direction, but interspersed here and there with larger buildings. In these kitchen gardens are grown all sorts of vegetables, pease, turnips, cabbages, &c.; and many small houses are built upon the walls of the enclosures. In the middle of the city, a large square is reserved for the residence of the Governor, the residence of the British Consul, and the residence of the French Consul. The walls of the city are 20 feet broad, with a parapet six feet high, pierced with embrasures for cannon and loopholes for jingalls. The wall is well adapted for defence against any native force; but the few miserable guns now mounted there, on rude carriages without trunnions, would offer but a poor resistance to a well-appointed army of foreigners, such as that now in possession of the city. The forts and pagodas on the wall are huge structures in themselves, but ill adapted to resist the effects of our heavy guns and mortars. Still a few resolute men might have made a bold defence, and long resisted an attack by escalade. The view from the top of the Square Pagoda on the wall is very grand, and from it the discovery is easily made that Canton is really situated on an island, and that not a very large one either. A branch of the river divides at its north-west corner, a few miles above Canton, and, passing the north side of the city, enters the main river again somewhere betwixt Second Bar and the Bogue."



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is an admitted grievance and annoyance in domestic life to have to change one's whereabouts, even for the better. The least comfortable and eligible habitation is left with a sort of regret, and for a time the most luxurious newness does not compensate for the wrench of parting with old and accustomed things and places. It is always a little time before one finds out the right nook and corner in the novel location, and so far there is a temporary sense of discomfort and awkwardness. This rule would seem to apply to the members of the Legislature in the recent alteration of places in their respective Houses that necessarily follows a change of Ministry, which also involves a change of political party. There has been of late years a custom growing up for particular persons, especially in the House of Commons, to occupy particular seats, and these gentlemen, on the occasion of the crossing of the Liberals to the Opposition side, and vice versa, seemed to be the most put out, with reference to the operation of re-seating themselves, although the arrangement of benches on both sides of the House is exactly the same. One or two points were to be remarked in this respect. For instance, Mr. Drummond and Sir De Lacy Evans retain their old seats at the top of the first bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side; while Mr. Roebuck, who used to sit between them, has crossed over to exactly the same spot on the Opposition benches, where he is flanked on the right by Lord John Russell, who, descending from the fourth back bench, occupies the first place below the gangway; the very spot from which Lord Palmerston gave his celebrated notice which put the Russell Ministry out of office; so that Lord John's occupation of the place may be suggestive of action in that direction. Who shall say that a new Reform Bill may not be hurled at the Ministry from that place? while certainly the Oaths Bill, which is also a rock ahead for the Derby Government, will be pressed to a division from thence.

It would be considered a significant circumstance that Sir James Graham and Mr. Gladstone retain their old seats on the Ministerial side, except from the circumstance that Mr. Sidney Herbert does not appear to have settled down at all yet; while Mr. Cardwell has pronounced, by taking the twin seat on the Opposition side to that which he occupied on the Government benches. Perhaps this may be another symptom of the state of political atrophy to which the Peel party is fast being reduced; and who knows but that in a short time it may be found that, like *King Lear's* knights, there is no need even of one of them. By-the-by, in adopting this seat, Sir James and Mr. Gladstone find themselves placed beside the remains of another shadowy party, the Irish Brigade, which is reduced to numbers about equal with that of the Peel party. The only other thing noticeable in the redistribution of seats is that the Manchester men proper, now represented only by Messrs. Bright and Milner Gibson, have taken similar places on the Speaker's left to those which they filled when they sat on his right; and that Lord Palmerston has formally installed himself in the position of leader of the Opposition, although people do say that he will find Lord John out-bidding him for that office unless he goes very fast indeed.

It must have been deep meditation, or his projected onslaught upon Lord Campbell, which caused Sir Richard Bethell, on the night that the change of places occurred, to walk dreamily up to his old seat on the Treasury bench and stand aghast for a moment, as well he might, to find it filled by the gaunt and ungainly figure of the proximate Attorney-General for Ireland, whose writ not having yet been moved, nevertheless thought it would not be unpleasant to try the sensations which are associated with the cushions of officialism. But Sir Richard might well be excused, for he was about to perform what many people really think a duty in attempting to put a check on the fantastic tricks which are played, diurnally during the Session, by certain garrulous, idle-busy peers, who are called Law Lords, who have lived far beyond the age of positive usefulness, but who, owing to the latitude afforded by an Act introduced by one of themselves with regard to pensions, enjoy handsome yearly stipends; and, with the characteristic tenacity of life peculiar to annuitants, seem to be immortal. They still, therefore, flit about the scene of their former labours; much in the same way as certain aged members of clubs do, vigorously keeping up the traditions of boredom. It is, indeed, curious to witness how far the impulse of vanity—their ruling passion—will carry a Law Lord, who ought to have outlived that small impulse. Conceive one of these ex-eminent persons standing up, with the air of a martyr, in the midst of that thronged and excited crowd, composed of every one that was noted and illustrious in the land, which awaited Lord Derby's exposition of his policy on Monday night; and gingerly admitting that it was just possible that that assembly would prefer to hear Lord Derby rather than himself; but, nevertheless, going on with an organised and declamatory protest against its being supposed that, in his opinion, anything could be more important or more interesting than what he could say. Of course the exhibition was met with a laugh, more of scorn than of mirth, which was not repeated when the angry and irritated personage in question, with scowling brow and in hoarse accents declared that he could turn that brilliant assemblage into the streets if he chose; only because every one must have felt that such an exhibition on the part of one who in his day has been as nearly great, as a mercurial temperament and an uncertain intellect would allow him to become, was more an object at that moment of pity than of laughter.

Recurring to that remarkable scene in the House of Lords, one cannot help asking why it is that the inauguration of the Conservative party always draws such crowds to witness it. When, on a former occasion, Lord Derby appeared for the first time as Prime Minister, it was just the same. And when Lord St. Leonards took his seat as Lord Chancellor in his own court the place was thronged with anxious razers, while a similar tribute has been paid to Sir Frederick Thesiger—we beg his pardon—Lord Chelmsford. Neither Lord Aberdeen nor Lord Palmerston drew such an audience; and, as to Lord Cranworth, the greetings at Lincoln's Inn he received were confined to the stolid bows of the ushers. May not the secret of the matter lie in that tendency which all mankind has to gaze after monstrosities? A Tory Government in these days is to politicians something as curious as a mermaid is to the amphibious inhabitants of Wapping; and, perhaps, both classes of people flock to see with their own eyes whether there is really such a monster, or whether it is only an elaborated and ingenious sham. In the present instance it may be said that there was to be seen as actual a Tory Ministry, as in the other locality there could have been seen an actual mermaid. In these days, at any rate, the public may be assured that there is neither the one nor the other. With regard to the non-existence of the former, they have the undoubted assurance of Lord Derby himself; he has spoken it by word of mouth as much as he has indicated it by his actions. He had signified his belief that Toryism, as a principle on which to form a Government, was an impossibility by the attempts he made to enlist certain politicians of very pronounced opinions on that subject into his Ministry, and in his

declaration of policy he formally renounced it. But looking to his address from a point of view more in accordance with the spirit of this Sketch, it may be said that perhaps never in his long career of eloquent speech-making did he more fully adapt himself to the universality of the audience to which he spoke. He came in with a due regard to effect, after every available hole and corner of the house which is not reserved for Peers was occupied, and he bore in his hand the only symbol of office which was allowable under the circumstances—a despatch-box. He looked pale, and even haggard, and when he rose, without absolutely displaying nervousness, his manner was subdued and constrained, and his voice was so low that his opening sentences could scarcely be heard at a short distance from where he stood, a very unusual circumstance with him, as he has caught the acoustic capabilities of the House, bad as they are, with great success. All through, too, his speech was characterised by excellent taste; there was no tone of triumph about it, and if here and there he rose into energetic display, on the whole it was utterly distinguishable from those fervid, rapid, fiery orations which he has been hitherto accustomed to pour out on both sides of the table. It gave one an idea that the Lord Derby of 1858 was far more impressed with the sense of the responsibilities of a Prime Minister than the Lord Derby of 1852; and, looking to the matter as well as the manner of his manifesto, one would gather that he means that it shall be no fault of his if the permanency of his tenure of the office should not be established to the utmost extent to which it can be established in these days of short Ministries.

## BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.

THE half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this railway was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Euston Hotel, Euston-square—Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., in the chair. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he felt great pleasure in meeting the proprietors on an occasion when a dividend was to be declared for the first time (hear). The line was, he was happy to say, going on prosperously, and there was every reason to believe that it would prove as profitable to the owners as it must be useful to the inhabitants of the district. They were aware that in the prosecution of the undertaking there had been great difficulty in obtaining the requisite amount of capital; but he had no doubt that by availing themselves of their borrowing powers they would now be enabled to complete the line, and that after its completion it would yield a dividend of five, or even six, per cent. The general traffic was steadily increasing, and the stone traffic, which had not yet been anything like developed, would, he hoped, be a fruitful source of revenue. In the report which would be read to the meeting it was recommended that a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share should be declared. That was at the rate of 2½ per cent, and it should be borne in mind that it was the result of only four months' average working (hear, hear). Such a dividend, though small in itself, was considerably more than almost any other railway had earned at the commencement; and, as he had before intimated, he believed it would ere long be considerably increased.

The Secretary (Mr. Wragge) then read the report. It stated that the line was opened for passenger traffic on the 15th of June, for goods traffic on the 1st of September, and for the Ancaster stone traffic in December; and that the gross earnings up to the 31st of December last amounted to £2416 15s. 6d. The goods traffic had been in a great measure local; and, however satisfactory might be considered the amount already earned, it was but a small instalment of what the line might be expected to yield when completed to Boston. The cost of the line at present open would, including the whole of the preliminary and Parliamentary expenses, and the entire cost of the Sleaford station, be about £130,000, or £11850 per mile; whereas the cost of completing the line to Boston (17 miles) would not exceed £110,000, or £6500 per mile, making the entire cost of the line £240,000, or £7500 per mile. The line, station, and works to Sleaford were of the most substantial character, and were entirely satisfactory, not only to the engineer of that company, but also to the engineer of the Great Northern Company. After providing for the interest on the debenture debt, there remained a sufficient surplus revenue for a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share on the paid-up capital of the company. The declaration of a dividend at the rate of £3 15s. per cent per annum spoke forcibly as to the prospects of the undertaking, when by the completion of the line to Boston would be secured not only a considerably increased local but also a large through traffic. The directors were so fully impressed with the importance of completing the undertaking, that they would proceed to carry out the line, entertaining no doubt that the favourable situation of the company would at once secure the subscription of the further capital required.

After a short discussion, in which several proprietors expressed their satisfaction with the dividend, and with the prospects of the company, the report was adopted unanimously.

The retiring directors and auditors having been re-elected, Mr. Nicholls moved, and Sir C. Roney seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman and his colleagues in the direction, the secretary, and the solicitor (Mr. Staniland), for their successful exertions on behalf of the proprietors.

The motion having been carried by acclamation, and appropriately responded to, the meeting was made special, and, on the motion of the chairman, it was resolved that the directors should be authorised to borrow the sum of £41,000, to be expended in completing the line to Boston. The meeting then separated.

**A SHIP STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.**—The *Shannon*, under the command of Captain (now Sir William) Peel, was ordered out in the spring of last year to join the force in China. It appears from the ship's log, which has only just reached the Admiralty, that during the voyage out, and when about ninety miles to the south-west of Java, the vessel became completely enveloped in one of those terrific thunderstorms so prevalent in those latitudes, and which in former years frequently caused so much destruction to our ships in traversing the Indian Ocean. The log describes the approach of the storm at 4.50 p.m. in the shape of streams of the most vivid lightning, with deafening thunder, rain, and hail, the ship being driven before the storm, with remarkably high seas, which threatened to poop her. At five p.m. what appeared to be an immense ball of fire covered the main-topgallant mast, whence it seemed to run up the royal pole and explode in the air with a most terrific concussion, covering all the surrounding space with bright sparks of electrical light, which seemed to be driven rapidly to leeward by the wind. At 5.15 the ship was struck a second time on the mainmast by an apparently immense mass of lightning, and the foretopmast was lowered before the violent gust of wind with which this second shock was attended. At 5.30 another very heavy discharge of lightning fell on the mainmast, and from this time till six p.m. the ship was completely enveloped in sharp forked lightning, accompanied with incessant peals of thunder. At 8.10 they sheeted home the maintopmast, and at 9.30 set the foresail; a confused sea, with long heavy rollers from the W.N.W., followed this terrible display of atmospheric electricity. On the next day the ship's course was altered, and the masts and rigging carefully overhauled; but no injury was found to have been sustained by either, nor do any of the men either below or aloft appear to have been hurt in the least. The permanent system of fixed lightning conductors invented by Sir Snow Harris, and now universally employed in Her Majesty's ships, most effectually protected both ship and crew.

**DECAY OF FAMILIES.**—A curious study has been made concerning the decay of some great European families by the *Court Journal*. A Duchess de Saint Simon is a *femme de menage* at Belleville. The heir of the last Doge of Venice is a perfumer at Saint Denis: the keys of Venice, gift with care, confided to the hereditary keeping of the family, repose beneath a glass shade on the mantelpiece in his back shop. The Capital de l'uc, a unique title, one of the noblest in France, is a little actor, on little wages, at the little theatre of Beaumarchais. And the granddaughter of a Duchess de San Severino works by the day at a fashionable milliner's. We may add to the above that the sole descendant of the beautiful Aïssé, who was asked in marriage by the Prince de Condé, earns a pitiful living at Chaillost.

**WRECK OF A FRENCH VESSEL ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.**—On Sunday evening, during a heavy gale from the east, and amidst snow and sleet, a small French vessel, bound from Dunkirk to London, struck upon the sands and went down. The captain and crew were just able to reach the punt, and in this small and frail boat drifted off and were enabled to reach Dover, where they were landed near midnight in a state of great exhaustion. The whole crew were received at the Sailors' Home. In this admirable institution they were soon restored to a state of comparative comfort. Their drenched and frozen garments were removed, they were covered with warm flannel dresses, placed in warm beds, and well fed. Nearly sixty wrecked crews have been succoured at the Dover Home and Refuge. We understand that much more extensive preparations will be made for the reception and accommodation of shipwrecked men, so soon as the liabilities of the Home are cleared off.

**A PAINTING ON WOOD.** by Adrian Ostade, known under the name of the "Newspaper Reader" (*Zeitungleser*), was stolen on the 21st ult. from the gallery belonging to the Imperial and Royal Gallery of Arts, in Vienna. The academy advertise that "a handsome reward" will be given to any one whose information leads to the recovery of the picture.

## THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

The following telegram from Mr. Acting Consul-General Green, was received at the Foreign Office, via Malta, on Monday morning:—

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 24, 1858.

The *Pottinger* arrived from Bombay at Suez yesterday evening, and the following intelligence has been telegraphed to me:—

"The Commander-in-Chief, at the head of the force of 250 (25,000?) men, with about seventy pieces of ordnance, continues collecting supplies and means of conveyance at Futtygarh. He is expected to move on. Oude will be invaded by masses of troops advancing on all sides about the 25th.

"The enemy are fortifying Lucknow by this time in great strength. There are about 100,000 of them in arms. They are said to be losing heart, and anxious to negotiate.

"Sir James Outram has been left undisturbed since the 16th. He was reinforced on the 22nd by her Majesty's 34th, from Cawnpore, and a convoy of stores. A party of Rifles have taken up a post on the Lucknow road, one march from Cawnpore, where they will remain to keep open communication.

"Sir H. Rose, with Central India Field Force, captured the strong fort Ratgarh on the 20th, the enemy having escaped over the walls. He relieved Saugor on the 3rd, and released about 100 Christian women and children. The garrison had been shut up for six months. The Rajpootana field force captured Avas on the 23rd; it was the strongest town in Rajpootana. The garrison escaped over night in a frightful storm of thunder and rain.

"The cultivators busily employed everywhere cultivating their winter crops, and the revenue being collected in the districts around Delhi as if nothing had happened. The 72nd Regiment arrived at Bombay on the 7th, and the 18th Regiment reached on the same day, via the Cape.

"This telegram arrived at Malta from Alexandria by the French steamer, 25th February, at 6.50 p.m. "LYONS, Admiral."

The following despatch was received at the India House on Tuesday morning:—

TO SIR JAMES MELVILL, K.C.B., INDIA HOUSE, LONDON.

The Commander-in-Chief was at Futtygarh on Jan. 24.

Brigadier Walpole's column was near the Ranguinna, preparing to cross into Rohileund. A rebel force was on the opposite bank of the river.

By intelligence to January 22 Sir James Outram had not been again assailed; but an attack by the whole rebel force in Lucknow was daily expected.

Reinforcements had been sent to Sir James Outram. Saugor was relieved by Sir Hugh Rose's force on February 3.

On the march to Saugor, Rakhuur was attacked on January 26th; but the garrison evacuated the place.

The chief rebel leader in Central India, Mahommed Faril, was, however, taken and hanged.

On January 31st, Sir Hugh Rose defeated the insurgents at Banda. Our loss was slight, but Captain Devill, of the Royal Engineers, was killed.

The fort and town of Avah were occupied on January 21th, the greater part of the garrison having escaped in the night during a violent storm.

Punjab and Scinde all quiet.

All quiet with the exception of Candesh, in which, however, no new excesses are reported.

Proof has been obtained that Shorapoor Rajah has been collecting troops for a rebellion.

A Bombay force from Belguam, and a Madras force from Kurtool, are advancing to Koolen with the Nizam's troops, for the reduction of the Rajah.

D. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 9, 1858.

**INCIDENTS OF THE CAPTURE OF CANTON.**—We glean the following miscellaneous notes from the *Overland Friend of China*:—"During the bombardment of the city, the determined manner in which 'the unwashed' looted and gutted the premises was most remarkable; a strong illustration of the distress of the lower classes. Occasionally a rocket would take a lower range than intended, and sweep half a dozen of them to eternity. The street which runs from David's column or arch to the East-gate is crowded all day with beggars, blind women, and children. Colonel Graham has his headquarters at the first shop within the gate, and as we passed was as dusty as a miller, aiding, with his own hands, to clear the place of a lot of rice, a quantity of which he was humbly doing out to the starving crowd outside. An old man, calling himself after his abode, Mew-fah, refuses to vacate the temple below the Samain-coong (head-quarters). He is seventy years of age, he says, and so long as he can obtain a little rice, tobacco, and tea, there he shall remain. He was told that, as the marines then there were going to leave, he might not find the incomes (the Royal Artillery) so accommodating as they were; to which he replied he did not care; three of his children—fellow-recluses he meant—had been killed during the bombardment, but he did not fear."

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM ENTERING THE COURTYARD OF THE KING'S PALACE POTSDAM.

NOR the least of the interesting events connected with the late Royal Bridal Tour was the triumphal entrance into Potsdam of the illustrious couple, and their reception at the Stadt Schloss by all the Royal Princesses of Prussia.

The Royal train arrived at Potsdam in the afternoon of Saturday, the 6th ult., the locomotive highly adorned with wreaths of evergreens, and the boiler bearing the words "Willkommen in Preussen." Another minute and the Princess was handed out of the state carriage by Prince Frederick William, and received by the Prince of Prussia most affectionately. Prince Albrecht and his son were present, and hastened with the other Royal Princes to express their welcome to their young relative, and the Royal party then retired into the waiting saloon to receive addresses and presentations.

After this the bridal couple and their suite got into the carriages in waiting, and drove in procession into the town.

The procession left the railway station, accompanied by the most enthusiastic cheers of the multitude assembled there; and as the cortege proceeded over the bridge, with numerous bands playing the national hymn of both nations, the effect was very striking.

On alighting at the entrance of the Stadt Schloss, the young couple found the hall and marble staircase richly decorated with flowers and shrubs and costly plants; and here, at the top of the staircase, were all the Royal Princesses assembled to receive them, while the households of the different families ranged themselves along the stairs. There were present the Princess of Prussia (who arrived only the night before from Weimar), the Grand Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Princess Carl of Prussia, Princess Friedrich of Hesse, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Landgravine of Hesse-Barchfeld, and the Princess of Leignitz. Surrounded by these august ladies the Princess entered the saloon of the Great Elector—a noble room, decorated with pictures and works of art commemorative of the Great Elector; and here the civil and military authorities were presented, and in an adjoining apartment their ladies. From the windows of this saloon the young couple, surrounded by their Royal relatives, looked out on the procession of the trades companies, which marched past with their bands, their flags, and their emblems. When the procession had marched past, the Prince and Princess thanked the people for their exertions with a silent bow, and the Royal party withdrew to a dinner en famille.

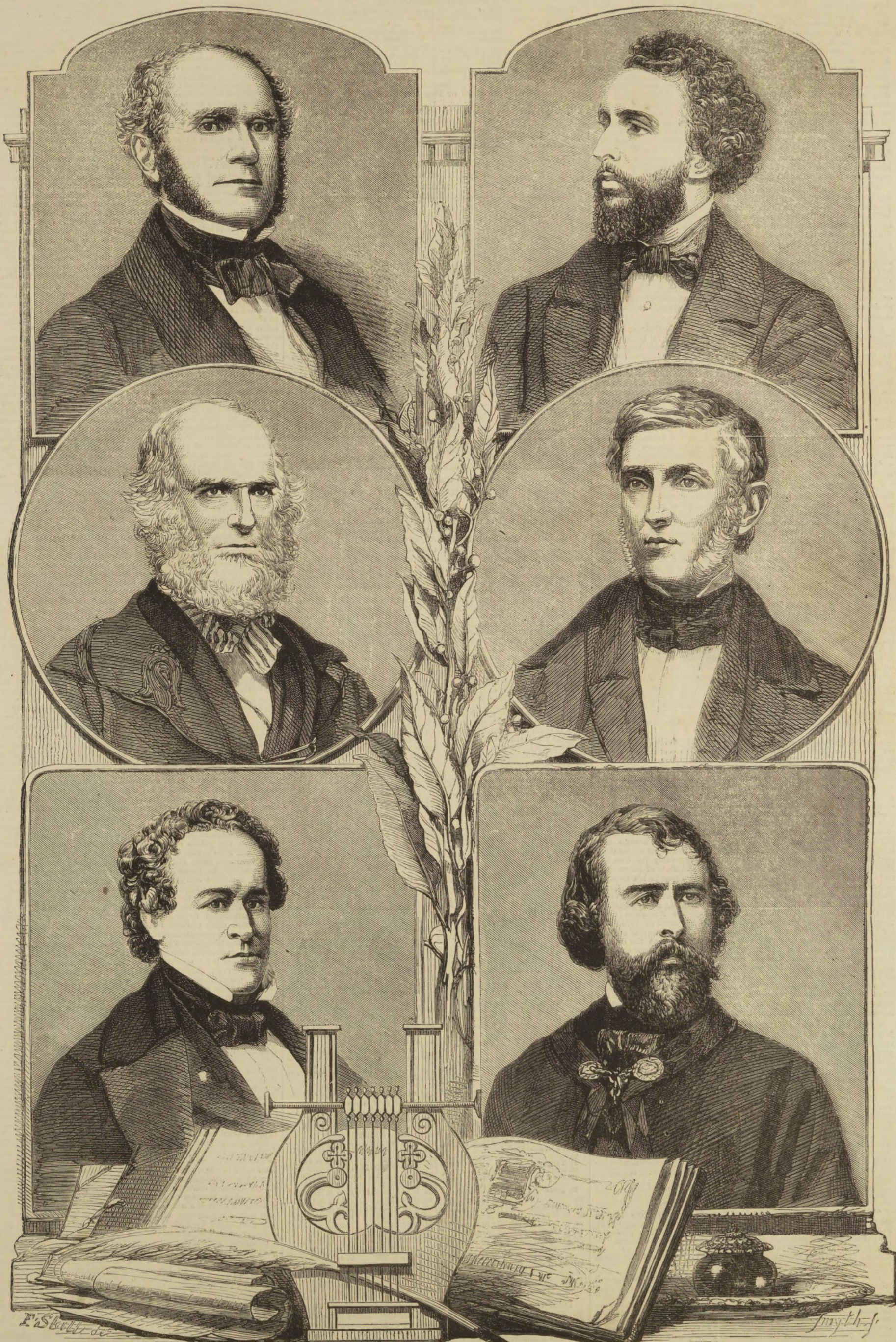




THE ROYAL BRIDAL TOUR.—THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM ENTERING THE COURT-YARD OF THE KING'S PALACE, POTSDAM.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



A M E R I C A N C E L E B R I T I E S



1.—FITZROBRENE HALLECK. 2.—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. 3.—CHARLES ANTHON.

4.—BAYARD TAYLOR. 5.—GEORGE BANCROFT. 6.—NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS.



## LITERARY CELEBRITIES OF NEW YORK.

FITZGEREEN HALLECK stands by the side of Bryant as a poet. He is a Connecticut man by birth, his native place being Guilford, in that State, and is one year younger than Mr. Bryant. He became early engaged in commercial and banking affairs, and for many years held confidential business relations with Mr. John Jacob Astor, the millionaire of New York, on whose death he retired to his native place, where he has since resided, though he is a frequent visitor of the metropolitan city. Mr. Halleck's first appearance in print is said to have been a poem which he contributed to a New York journal of the time, under the signature of "A Connecticut Farmer Boy." The sceptical editor published the poem, but with the saving introductory remark, that he doubted the authorship, as the verses were too good to be original. He was subsequently one of the writers of a series of popular poetical squibs, which were published in the columns of the *Evening Post*, in 1819, under the signature of "Croaker and Co." They were admirable hits at the times, and were noted for their keen wit and poetic construction. Since then he has published many poems, which are very popular. His poetry is marked for its music, its lyric fire, and manly eloquence, and his "Marco Bozzaris" is known wherever the English language is spoken. He visited England in 1822, of which we have a reminiscence in a beautiful poem, entitled "Alwrick Castle."

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT is one of America's most gifted poets, and has been for thirty years a journalist in New York. He is a native of Hampshire county, in the State of Massachusetts, and was educated at Williams College. After leaving college he studied law, and practised at the bar in his native State for ten years. His poetical talents were developed at an early age, and when only fourteen a volume of his poems was published in Boston. "Thanatopsis" was published in 1816, and several minor effusions in 1824. In the succeeding year he abandoned the dusty road of the law for the roseate paths of literature, and removed to New York city. He associated himself with the *Evening Post* newspaper, and soon afterwards became one of its proprietors. Since 1836 he has been the chief editor of that journal. Besides his editorial duties, his pen has been prolific in elegant and popular poems, sketches, tales, and letters of travel through Europe, the Southern States, and the West Indies.

CHARLES ANTHON, Professor of Greek at Columbia College, in New York, was born in that city in 1797, and graduated in 1815 at the University, where he now fills one of the chairs. On leaving college he divided his reading of law with the study of ancient literature and the classics. At the age of twenty-three he was appointed Adjunct Professor of the Greek and Latin languages at Columbia, in 1830, and took the title of Jay Professor in these studies; and, in 1835, succeeded to the leading chair of these departments. In 1830 he published an annotated edition of Horace; since when he has brought out annotated editions of many of the standard classics in Latin and Greek, together with a new dictionary and grammar of the Greek language, and an enlarged edition of Lempriere's "Classical Dictionary." These works he has been able to bring out by habits of the most severe industry, rising regularly at four in the morning and beginning his labours by lamplight. He stands in the front rank as a classical scholar, and his editions of the classics have largely displaced the use of all others in America.

BAYARD TAYLOR is a born traveller; for, besides possessing an iron frame and constitution, he has, in an eminent degree, the faculty of minute observation, combined with great facility of graphic description. He is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1825. In early life he was apprenticed to a printer in his native county, and devoted his leisure hours to the study of the classics and the writing of verses. But the natural bent was strong within him, and he longed to travel. In 1844 he published a volume of poems under the title of "Ximena," for the purpose of gaining sufficient reputation as a writer to secure him an engagement as contributor of letters of travel to some newspaper. His venture succeeded, and when about twenty years of age he started on his first tour with £20 that had been advanced to him on the future productions of his pen. He walked over England, Scotland, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and France, and on his return published his first volume of travels, "Views Afoot." He accomplished this tour in two years, spending during that time only £100, part of which he earned by writing letters for the American journals, and occasionally, when hard pushed, going to work in some printing-office on his route. In 1847 he removed to New York, and the following year became connected with the *Tribune* newspaper there, with which journal his literary labours still continue. He has published journals of travel in California, Mexico, Egypt and Central Africa, India, China, and Japan—which latter country he visited in Commodore Perry's squadron. Besides these he has issued a volume of "Rhymes of Travel," and another, "Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs." He is now on a tour through Northern Europe and Siberia; and, as he is still a young man, may yet give much fruit to the world.

GEORGE BANCROFT stands, with Prescott and Matley, in the first rank of American historians. He was born at Worcester, in the State of Massachusetts, in the year 1800, and studied at Harvard University Cambridge, in that State. In his eighteenth year he went to Göttingen, and after completing his course of studies there made a tour of Europe, returning to America in the year 1822. Mr. Bancroft continued to reside in Massachusetts for many years, actively engaged in political and literary labours. The earlier products of his pen were some minor poems, several translations from the German of Goethe and Schiller, and numerous philosophical and metaphysical miscellanies, the latter of which have recently been collected and published in a volume. He has been called by his country to posts of high honour and trust. In 1838 President Van Buren appointed him to the responsible post of collector of the port at Boston; subsequently he was the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of the State of Massachusetts; in 1845 was invited by President Polk to a seat in his Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy; and in 1846 was appointed Minister to Great Britain. On his return, in 1849, he became a resident of New York. His great work, upon which he is still engaged, is a "History of the United States from the Discovery of the American Continent." The first volume of this work appeared in 1834, and six have now been published. He prosecuted his historical studies with undiminished zeal during his visit to England as the representative of his country; and the records of the State Paper Office of Great Britain, as well as those of the Treasury, the collections of the British Museum, and those of many noble families, were freely placed at his command. Mr. Bancroft is a philosophical historian, with a terse and pointed style; and, though his pages are crowded with facts brought forward with great minuteness of detail, he never loses the manly vigour and epic grandeur of his story. It is now accepted in America as the standard of American history.

NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS is a native of Portland, in the State of Maine, where he was born in the year 1807. He is well known as a sentimental and poetical writer, and has long been connected with the press, being now one of the editors and proprietors of the *Home Journal* of New York. Mr. Willis graduated at Yale College, New Haven, and has spent several years of his life in Europe. His connection with journalism began on leaving college, and has been continued with little or no interruptions to the present time. He has published several volumes of poems and literary productions of great merit, among the latter of which we may cite "Letters from under a Bridge," "People I have Met," "Hurry-Graphs," "Fun Jottings," and others with similar odd titles. He now resides at his country seat, a few miles from New York, on the beautiful banks of the Hudson River, and in the bosom of the mountain scenery of the highlands. From this place, which he calls Idlewild, he now dates effusions, and is fond of depicting for his readers the daily experiences of his rural life, clothed with sentiment and the glowing imagery of his poetic mind.

"ENGLISH CUSTOMS."—Pierri, one of the conspirators tried in Paris, and who was in England for some time, was interrogated, "Why did you walk about with all these dangerous weapons on your person?" He answered, "Perhaps the Court is not aware of English customs. In England everybody goes out armed, and has the right to do so. The Mayors of the cities recommend the inhabitants to protect themselves thus against garrotting."

MR. MILNER GIBSON'S LATE AMENDMENT.—The paragraph in the *Observer* copied into some of the daily papers, to the effect that "Sir James Graham suggested, and Lord John Russell worded, the resolution" lately moved by Mr. Milner Gibson, as an amendment to the Conspiracy Bill, is not correct. Lord John Russell did not suggest a word in that resolution, and read it for the first time when it appeared on the notice paper of the House of Commons; and Sir James Graham heard it also for the first time when public notice was given of it.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WALTHAM-LE-WOLD.—G. M.'s Problem, 727, we find to be perfectly correct; the slight error noticed occurs in the solution, which should have run thus—

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to K B 2nd. K B P takes P, or (a) 3. Q B Kt, or Pawn. Q P takes P. Anything.  
2. P to K Kt 4th. Any move. Mates.

(a) 1. 2. Q takes Q P (ch) P to Q 5th, or (b) 3. P to K Kt 3rd. Q P takes P. Anything.  
3. P to K 5th, dis. checkmate. 3. Kt or Q Mates.

In the Solution of Problem 730, by the same author, White's 4th move ought to be—4. Kt to Q Kt 5th, not—4. Kt to Q Kt 5th.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 732.

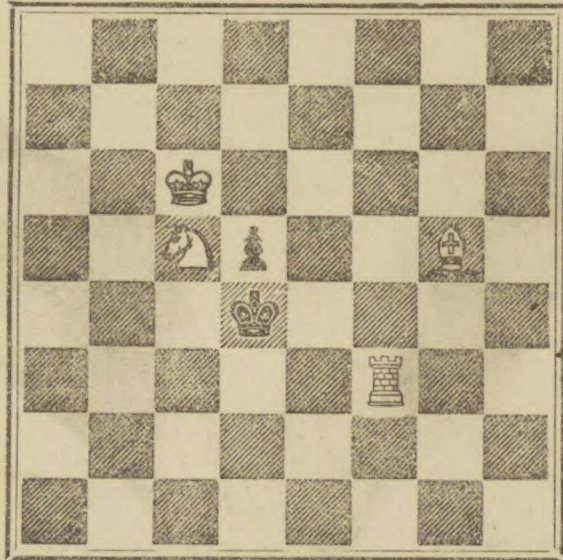
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to Q B 2nd. R to Q Kt 8th. 2. K takes R. Anything.  
3. P to K 5th, dis. checkmate. or to Q R 2nd. 3. Kt mates.  
(ch), or (a) 3. Q to Q B 6th, mate.

(a) 1. 2. Kt checks. Kt moves. 3. Q to Q B 6th, mate.

## PROBLEM NO. 733.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

MR. STAUNTON gives the odds of a Knight to the AMATEUR from Mexico.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	27. Q R to Q 3rd	P to Q R 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	28. Q to Q B 4th	Q to Q 2nd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	(Intending to go afterwards to K R 6th, and win.)	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	K B takes Kt P	29. K to Kt 2nd	K R to K 7th
5. P to Q B 3rd	K B to Q B 4th	30. Q R to K B 3rd	K R to K 2nd
6. Castles	K Kt to K B 3rd	31. P to Q R 4th	Q R to K Kt sq
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	32. K R to K B 4th	Q R to K Kt sq
8. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	33. K R to K B 8th	Q to Q 3rd
9. P takes Kt	P takes B	34. K R to K B 7th	K takes R
10. K R to K sq (ch)	Q B to K 3rd	35. R takes R	R to Q sq
11. Kt to his 6th	Q takes P	36. Q to K 4th	K to Kt sq
(In the opening of this game Black exhibits some carelessness, but is much of the latter part his play could hardly be improved.)		(The young player may be told that if Black had taken the bait he would have lost his Queen. Thus—	
12. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	37. R to K B 8th (ch)	Q takes Q P
13. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to B sq	38. Q takes Q	K takes R
14. Q takes B (ch)	K to B 2nd		
15. K R to K 4th	P to K 4th	37. R to K B 5th	Q to Q 2nd
16. P takes Q P	K R to Q sq	38. R to K 5th	K to R sq
17. P to Q 5th	K R to Q 2nd	39. P to K R 4th	R to K Kt sq
18. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to Q 5th	40. P to K Kt 5th	R to K B sq
19. Q tks Pat B 4th	Q to Q 3rd	41. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K B 2nd
20. B takes Kt	P takes B	42. P to K B 3rd	P takes P
21. K R takes P	K to Kt sq	43. P takes P	P to K Kt 3rd
22. Q R to Q sq	K to R sq	44. K to Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
23. Q to Q Kt 5th	Q R to K sq	45. R to K 6th	K to K 2nd
(Thinking, if White took the Q Kt, P, to win a Rook by playing P to Q 5th; but White might, nevertheless, have taken the Pawn. We apprehend. For example:—		46. R takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
24. Q takes Q Kt P	P to Q B 4th	47. R to K R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
25. P takes P (on pas)	Q takes K	48. Q to K 6th (ch)	Q takes Q
26. Q takes R	Q takes K	49. P takes Q	P to K sq
and White must win.)		50. P to K B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
24. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	51. P takes P	P to Q R 5th
25. Q to K R 6th	K R to K 2nd	52. P to K B 5th	P to Q R 6th
26. Q to Q R 4th	P to K R 3rd	53. R to K R 2nd	R to Q R sq
		54. R to Q R 2nd	R to Q R sq

## BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Remove Black's Q Knight from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K 4th	31. R takes R	R takes R
2. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	32. Q takes R	Q takes R
3. P to K 3rd	P to Q 4th	33. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	Kt to Q sq
4. K B to Q Kt 5th	K B to Q 3rd	34. Q takes Kt (ch)	Q to K Kt sq
5. Kt to K 2nd	K Kt to K 2nd	35. Q takes Q (ch)	
6. Castles	Q B to Q 2nd	(Unfortunately for Black this exchange of Queens was compulsory, for, if he refused it, he must have lost his Bishop by White giving check with his Queen, either at Q R sq or Q 4th, and then taking P with P, discovering check from the Bishop. The position is interesting, and shows how an apparently trifling matter will often deprive a player of victory at the moment it seems certain.)	
7. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Castles	36. P takes P	K takes Q
8. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q 5th	37. K to Kt 2nd	B to Q 3rd
9. K B to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th	38. K to B 3rd	B to K 2nd
10. K B to Q B 4th	K to R sq	39. P to K R 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
(ch)		40. P to K Kt 4th	P to K 3rd
11. P to K B 4th	K Kt to K Kt 3rd	(Here is a problem for amateurs proficient in Pawn-play to discover whether by any possible course of proceeding Black could draw the game. Our belief is that White can win, let Black play as he may.)	
12. Kt to K R 5th	Q to K R 5th	41. P to K R 4th	K to Q 4th
13. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	42. P to K Kt 5th	B to K B sq
14. P to Q Kt 4th	Q B to Q 3rd	43. K to Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd
15. K B to K 2nd	Q R to Q sq	44. P to K R 5th	B takes Q P
16. P to Q Kt 5th	Q Kt to his sq	45. B to Q B sq	B to Q B 6th
17. Q to K sq	Q Kt to Q 2nd	46. P takes K Kt P	P takes P
18. K P takes Q P	K P takes Q	47. K to B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
19. Q to K B 2nd		48. K to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th
(Black declined to capture the undefended Pawn because his adversary would have obliged him to exchange Bishops.)		49. K to Q sq	P to Q R 4th
20. P to Q 3rd	Q Kt to K B 3rd	50. K to Q B 2nd	B to K 8th
21. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	51. B to K 3rd	P to Q B 5th
22. Q R to K sq	Kt to K 2nd	52. K to Q sq	B to Q 6th
23. K B to K B 3rd	Kt to Q 4th	53. K to Q B 2nd	B to K Kt 2nd
24. Q R to K 5th	P to Q Kt 3rd	54. B to Q 2nd	P to Q 5th
25. Q to K Kt 2nd		55. B to Q Kt 4th	B to Q 5th
(Intending, if White played his Kt to K 6th, to take it with the Rook, thus:—		56. B to Q 2nd	B to Q 4th
26. R takes Kt	Kt to K 6th	57. B to Q B sq	P to Q Kt 5th
27. B takes Q	P takes K	58. P takes Q Kt P	P takes P
28. P to Q 4th	P to K 7th (dis. ch)	59. B to Q Kt 2nd	P to Q R 6th
	P takes K, becoming a Q (ch)	60. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
29. Q takes Q	R takes B, &c.)	61. B to K 5th	K to Q 4th
	Kt to Q 6th	62. K to Kt 3rd	B to Q B 4th
25. K to R sq	Kt takes Q Kt P		
27. K R to K sq	Q R to K sq		
28. K B to Q B 6th	R takes B		
29. B takes R	R takes B		
30. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 2nd		
31. R takes B			

(Black must now win a piece, but that does not prove sufficient.)

And, after a few more moves, Black resigned.

DEATH OF MR. T. TOOE.—We have to record the death of Mr. Thomas Tooe, the eminent statistic, one of the founders of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and a Fellow of the Royal Society, to whose records he has made many valuable contributions. Mr. Tooe was also a member, and sometime chairman, of the Statistical Society, whose meetings he constantly attended.

## THE FIRST KING OF SIAM.

THE recent mission of the Kings of Siam to this country, with presents for our gracious Queen, and their assurance of friendship between her Majesty's dominions and the Siamese kingdom, promise important results to both countries. The kingdom of Siam, although hitherto a sealed country, or at best, only open to special missions, will, there is reason to expect, at no distant period, receive the advantages of trade and intercourse with the civilised world. That a country so blessed with natural wealth as are the Siamese dominions, should almost shut itself up from the world's civilisation and progressive improvement is much to be deplored; but a remedy is not far distant, more especially as the two Sovereigns of Siam in themselves present examples of enlightenment rare among Eastern rulers. Of the intelligent character of the First King of Siam, Phra Bard Somdet Phra Karamende Maha Mongkut Phra Chom Klau Chau Yu Hua—*Rea Siamensium*—Sir John Bowring, in the dedication of his recently published work, "The Kingdom and People of Siam," to the Sovereign, by one who has witnessed in his Majesty the rare and illustrious example of a successful devotion of the time and talent of a great Oriental Sovereign to the cultivation of the Literature and the Study of the Philosophy of Western Nations." Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China does not possess "the candied tongue" that licks pomp or flatters Royalty; and the fact of subscribing himself in this dedication as "one who feels honoured by his Majesty's confidence, and kindness, and who rejoices in the hope that the extension of commercial and social relations will associate the growing attachment of Siam with the prosperity and cordial friendship of the civilised world"—is an assurance that better times are at hand for Siam and the Siamese.

One of Sir John Bowring's volumes has for its frontispiece a coloured portrait of the First King, from a photograph sent by his Majesty to our Plenipotentiary. The portrait is oddly like our conventional representations of William the Conqueror. The presentment of his Siamese Majesty which we now engrave is from a portrait painted in oil by Mr. I. Roberts, of Davies-street, Berkeley-square, from a daguerrotype brought to this country by his Excellency the First Ambassador from Siam to the British Court, the picture being intended as a present to his Majesty on the return of the Ambassador to Siam. Mr. Roberts is also painting a portrait of the First Ambassador from life.

Sir John Bowring's work abounds with many interesting traits of the Siamese and their extraordinary country, in great part derived, as Sir John acknowledges, from the work of Bishop Pallegoix, entitled, "Description du Royaume Thai-ou Siam," published in 1854. Thai-ou, the Emperor of China, claims the rights of sovereignty over the throne and territory of Siam. The tribute is paid once in three years, and somewhat more than the pecuniary value of the tribute is returned in advantages conceded to the vessels which convey the tribute officers to China. These pay no duty on exports or imports; so that, far from being onerous, the dependence is represented as profitable to the Siamese. The pride of China is flattered by the triennial display. "Considering," says Sir John Bowring, "the enormous multitude of Chinamen who are settled in the Siamese dominions, it may be a matter of prudence and policy that the King of Siam should seek the ratification of his title to the Crown by the recognition of the Chinese Emperor; and the preservation of a religious link between a great Buddhist Sovereign and the professor of the most widely extended of the religious sects in China may not be without some value; but the yoke, at all events, sits easy on the shoulders of the King of Siam. One of the Royal official seals is in the Chinese character"—as may be seen by the Engravings of the Seals, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for November 1, 1856, and attached to a communication from his Majesty to this Journal. The whole matter of Siamese dependency has dwindled to the shadow of a form. It is stated that the language used by the King of Siam in his correspondence with the Emperor, is accommodated by a new version to the pride and pretensions of the Chinese Court.

The authority exercised by the King of Siam is altogether absolute. Around his person, everything, however exalted elsewhere, is in a state of the most entire and reverential prostration. No one dare stand in the Royal presence or look upon the King's countenance. When he leaves his palace, all his subjects bow themselves to the ground; and the reverence paid to him is more like that which mortals award to a divinity, than the deference which is elsewhere associated with the most uncontrolled autocratical power. Hence the prostration of the Siamese Ambassadors and their suite at the recent presentation in the Throne-room at Windsor Castle.

The King of Siam is master, not only of the persons, but really of the property, of his subjects. He disposes of their labour and directs their movements at will. If any recompense be attached to their services it is an act of grace and free-will.

The ordinary receptions of the King take place almost daily. The high officers first assemble in the outer precincts of the palace to discuss the topics which are to be suggested for the consideration of the King; they then, to the number of 150, enter the audience hall; the pages bearing the Royal ensigns, precede the King, at whose entrance the whole of the assembly raise their hands, bend their heads to the ground, and remain prostrate on their knees and elbows to the end of the audience.

The King is seated upon decorated cushions, under a canopy. He chews the betelnut, smokes his cigar or pipe, and addresses whom he pleases, sometimes conversing with almost all who are present. At one o'clock his Majesty rises, and all the nobles lift their hands above their heads, and bow themselves to the ground. There is another reception at seven o'clock p.m., but it is principally attended by the Princes and Ministers, and often lasts till after midnight.

Within the palace of the First King there are said to be 3000 soldiers, and 2000 in that of the Second King. They are grouped round the gates, and form lines through which visitors pass to the presence of the Monarch. Some have muskets, but the majority carry swords, spears, and bows and arrows, while some have only bamboo staves.

Attached to the Royal presence are 100 personal attendants, who serve the King with tea, tobacco, the betelnut, read to him, write for him, and bear his messages. Two of those pages, one of whom the King introduced to Sir John Bowring as his adopted son, were his more than daily visitors, conveying to him the King's wishes, and taking back any communications he might desire to make.

When the King leaves his palace, which is seldom, he is generally conveyed in a Royal barge; and as it is prohibited to touch his sacred person, there is a long chain of cocoanuts tied together to be used as a life-preserver, should the King have the misfortune to fall into the water. On shore he either rides a gorgeously caparisoned elephant, or is carried by twelve bearers in a rich palanquin with curtains of cloth of gold, and is accompanied by some hundreds of armed attendants.

There is nothing peculiar in the King's repasts, except in the richness of the table services, and the variety of the food. His meals are solitary. A dignitary attached to the kitchen seals the dishes, and accompanies them to the King's presence. The King unseals them with his own hands, and they are tasted by some of the courtiers before they are allowed to approach the Royal mouth.

The accession of the present Kings was hailed as promising important changes and useful reforms. On the late King being taken ill he summoned his nobles to consider who was best qualified to succeed him: they had determined not to elect the King's son, and they chose the legitimate brothers of the King, the Princes Chau Fa Mong Kut, and Chau Fa Noi, as heirs to the throne. The King died on the 3rd of April; and the present First King was conducted from the Buddhist temple, which he had long inhabited, to the palace, and was fully invested with the Royal dignities on the 15th of May.

The grandfather of the present Sovereign, and founder of the dynasty, was succeeded by his eldest son, who died in 1824, leaving two children by his Queen, the present First and Second Kings. But their elder brother, the son of their father by an inferior wife, managed to get the sovereignty conferred on him, when Chau Fa Yu (now First King), declined contesting the throne; and, availing himself of the custom of the Siamese to devote themselves for a certain time to the priesthood, entered a *vat*, and thus avoided any necessity for prostration before his brother, and entitled him to receive homage in his sacred character from the King himself. He remained nearly twenty-seven years in this political obscurity, but acquired a great religious reputation. He became a learned Pali scholar, and the president of the board of examiners into the proficiency of the priesthood into the sacred language; he acquired the Sanscrit, the Cingalese, and the Peguan, and associated his name with the literary honours of the priestly hierarchy. He became to some extent a religious reformer, and, like the Vedanters in Bengal with reference to Brahminism, sought to purify the Buddhist faith by rejecting the masses of fiction and fable, clinging to the moral instructions of Buddhism, and recognising the principles of sound natural philosophy as regards the cosmogony of the universe.

The King was taught Latin by the French Catholic missionaries, principally by Bishop Pallegoix, to whose account of Siam Sir John

(Continued on page 248.)



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In the Jewellery Department will be found a rich and endless assortment of Rings and Brooches, set with magnificent stones, Bracelets and Necklets, Pins and Studs, &c. All newly manufactured, and in the most recent style. The quality of the gold is warranted.  
Fine Gold Chains are charged according to their respective weights, and the quality of the gold is certified by the stamp.  
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(Continued from page 248.)

Bowring has acknowledged his obligations. The King began to study English in 1845, principally availing himself of the United States' missionaries. Mr. Carswell devoted a year and a half to instructing the Royal learner four times a week, one hour each lesson. He occupied himself with astronomical investigations, and is able to calculate an eclipse and the degrees of latitude and longitude. He has introduced a press, with both Siamese and English types. How far he has succeeded in writing English may be judged by his note to his Journal, engraved in facsimile on Nov. 1, 1856.

The King was born October 18, 1804. His conversation is highly intelligent, but is carried on in the language of books rather than of ordinary colloquy. It is scarcely needful to add that his reign constitutes one of the most remarkable epochs in the history of Siam, and that the acts of his Government are likely to exert the happiest influence on the future well-being of that country.

Some twenty years ago the King, then Prince Chau Fa, was described, in Moor's "Notices of the Indian Archipelago," as anxious to know how Europeans managed to print, and wished much to be taught the art; and he pointed out several errors in Captain Low's "Phra Bat," and also stated that the type was too short, and in more than one place the Siamese characters are written wrongly. Chau Fa was likewise very desirous of learning the English language; he spoke it a little, but wrote and printed it well with the pen. Of this part of his education he was very proud, and his handiwork might be seen all over his palace: on every door he had written something.

Mr. Robbins, an American missionary, bears the following favourable testimony to the King's character:—"Chau Fa is, probably, the most intelligent man among the nobility. He has obtained a sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable him to write, read, and speak it with fluency. He has adopted European customs to a considerable extent, and may with propriety be termed a scientific man. He is very friendly and familiar with the missionaries, and fond of getting our books; and at his house we walk perfectly erect before him. At the time of our visit he was seated on a velvet cushion, with a gilded covering to the pillow at his back. His only article of dress consisted of a silk sarong, figured with gold and silver, extending from his waist nearly to his feet."

The King is, moreover, an author. Sir John Bowring describes a curious tract of forty pages, printed at Bangkok in 1850, and containing a series of communications from the present King (then H. R. H. T. Y. Chau Fa Mongkut) to the Bangkok Calendar. They give the calculations of the eclipses of the year; and the Prince says he prints them that his foreign friends "may know that he can project and calculate eclipses of the sun and moon, occultations of planets, and some fixed stars of first and second magnitude, of which the immersion in and emergence from the limb of the illuminated moon can be seen by the naked eye, for every place of which the longitude and latitude are certainly known by him."

Sir John Bowring relates that on more than one occasion the King had written and spoken to him on the subject of polygamy, wishing he should explain to those who might be disposed to censure him that the habit was Oriental, that it was sanctioned by Siamese laws and usages, and by the Buddhist religion. He has had fourteen (Royal) children born to him since he ascended the throne, in 1851; and he wrote to Sir John that in the three months after he left Bangkok the Royal family had been increased by the birth of four children. On one occasion the King pointed out to Sir John the Royal kitchen with pride, saying: "That is my cook-house; I built the first chimneys in Siam."

The King frequently in conversation refers to the history of Siam, and on one occasion said, "There have been only two cases of abdication in Siamese history. One was unfortunate; for, the King having left the throne, confusion and tumult followed, and he was obliged to



THE FIRST KING OF SIAM.—FROM A PAINTING BY MR. J. ROBERTS, AFTER A DAGUERRETYPE.

He is not charged, as in the case of Japan, with the religious, as distinguished from the civil, functions of Government, but exercises a species of secondary or reflected authority, the limits of which did not appear to me to be at all clearly defined. His title was formerly *Uparat*, but is now *Wangna*—literally meaning the junior King. He is said to dispose of one-third of the State revenue, and to have at his command an army of about 2000 men. He is generally a brother or near relation of the King. The present *Wangna* is a legitimate brother of the First King, a cultivated and intelligent gentleman, writing and speaking English with great accuracy, and living much in the style of a courteous and opulent European noble,—fond of books and scientific inquiry, interested in all that mark the course of civilisation. His palace is nearly of the same extent as that of the First King. In it is a building which he makes his principal abode, and which has the accommodation and adornment of a handsome European edifice. He is surrounded with the same Royal insignia as the First King, though somewhat less ostentatiously displayed; and the same marks of honour and prostration are paid to his person. He has his Ministers, corresponding to those of the First King, and is supposed to take a more active part in the wars of the country than does the First King. It is usual to consult him on all important affairs of State. He signed the full powers which were given to the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty with me; and I was told by the First King that before the final approval of its conditions he must hold a conference with his Royal brother. He is expected to pay visits of ceremony to the First King, and his salutation consists in elevating his hand; but the brothers sit together on terms of equality. There would seem some danger in the adjacency of sovereignties so likely to clash; and the late King abolished the *Wangna*-ship, which was, however, restored by the present King and the whole body of his nobles. The Second King appeared to me more occupied with philosophical pursuits than with State affairs; and probably such a course of abstinence is both wise and prudent. The demands of the Second King on the exchequer must be submitted to the First King for approval, and, on being sealed by him, are paid by the Great Treasurer."

From another account there would appear to be a sort of rivalry between the scientific pursuits of the First and Second Kings, for an American missionary found the latter studying Euclid and Newton, practising the use of the sextant and chronometer, and anxious for the latest Nautical Almanack.

We should add that one of the most interesting portions of Sir John Bowring's work is his Personal Journal of his Visit to Siam, from March 24 to April 25, 1855.

#### SKETCH ON THE ROAD BETWEEN ALLAHABAD AND CAWNPORE.

We are indebted to an officer for the accompanying Sketch of a detachment of her Majesty's 34th Regiment halting for breakfast from Allahabad to Cawnpore, in December last.

Bullock waggons are employed to carry troops on the road. Here we may notice that the roads through the upper provinces of India are very fine—on the main lines quite as good as, and very like, the old turnpike roads of England; on many of the cross roads, better than the cross roads in England. Again, the road from Meerut to Cawnpore is described as not only as good as, but better than, any turnpike road in England; and, from the dead level of the country, a single horse or a pair of bullocks can trot along with a heavy load behind most easily. The bullock cart was long the ultimatum of speed arrived at by the natives, but small single-horse carriages are now substituted; and Sir Erskine Perry describes the above road with its traffic as presenting a livelier scene than anything he had seen in India.

resume it." "I cannot fancy," says Sir John Bowring, "that the ascetic and secluded life which the King led for more than twenty-six years could have much attraction for one obviously fond of pleasure, and whose habits have easily conformed themselves to the luxurious existence so strangely contrasted with the retired and meditative years passed in the convent he so long occupied."

Siam, like all other countries, though preserving many of its ancient forms, has, under the influence of the present King, accommodated itself in many of its Court usages to changes which will place his Majesty in a reasonable position as regards foreign Sovereigns.

It may be worth while to say a few words on the distinction of the First and Second King. "The institution of a Second King," says Sir John Bowring, "is one of the peculiarities of the Siamese usages.



THE MUTINY IN INDIA.—HALT FOR BREAKFAST ON THE ROAD BETWEEN ALLAHABAD AND CAWNPORE.